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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Saboteur Suspect Seized; Tobin Raps Tunnel Cost; New Lease Fund Signed

The World's Day—October 29, 1941

National: G-Men Arrest Saboteur Suspect

Baltimore, Md.—Michael William Etzel, arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, was said to have admitted sabotaging airplanes at the Glenn L. Martin plant here, where he has been employed since August, 1939. [Page 3.]

New York—The Gasoline Dealers Council of Greater New York, claiming to represent two-thirds of the filling stations here, voted to continue the 7 p. m.-7 a. m. curfew recently lifted by Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes.

Bendix, N. J.—A general aviation strike in five eastern States was suggested by a United Automobile Workers Union leader as a result of a recurrence of a dispute between the union and the Air Associates, Inc. plant here. [Page 8.]

New England: Curley Assailed on Tunnel Cost

Mayor Tobin charged 42 per cent of $19,000,000 Sumner Tunnel cost went for land takings under former Mayor James M. Curley. Mayoralty contest accelerates. [Page 5.]

More defense work is being obtained by manufacturers of New England, who are now bidding more freely, Lieut. Col. J. C. Crawford, Ordnance Procurement and Contracting Officer for the Boston Ordnance District, said. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston residents have highest per capita wealth and buying power of any similar area in the United States, according to a survey by Prof. Richard P. Doherty of Boston University. [Page 2.]

Washington: President Signs Lend-Lease Fund

President Roosevelt signed a new lend-lease fund of $5,985,000,000. The bill provided $176,000,000 additional for other defense activities.

By an executive order the President centralized lend-lease activities under Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who was redesignated Lend-Lease Administrator in the Office of Emergency Management.

House Banking Committee members said an amendment would be offered to the price control bill to prevent labor from bargaining for wage increases which would raise commodity prices.

Charles Fahy was named by the President to be Solicitor General in the Justice Department, filling the place left vacant by the elevation of Francis Biddle to be Attorney General.

Secretary of the Navy Knox, declining to confirm or deny reports that some German submarines had been sunk in engagements with American war vessels, said that a policy of secrecy would no doubt be followed in such matters.

The Petroleum Co-ordination Office announced that 12 United States tankers had completed their last voyage for the British and now are ready to resume normal American operations.

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim 15 More Ships Sunk

Germans claimed to have sunk by submarine 14 ships totaling 47,000 tons in a six-day pursuit of a heavily loaded convoy traveling from Gibraltar to London. A destroyer guarding the convoy also was said to have been sunk.

German air raiders bombed port facilities and industries of the southwest coast of England, according to Berlin.

British bombers penetrated far into Germany during the night attacking objectives in the south and southeast, while small fighter planes attacked Cherbourg and Nazi airdromes in North France.

British raiders also attacked Sicily during the night.

In Europe: Ciano Returning From Tour

Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano is returning to Italy after a tour of the Eastern front during which he saw Adolf Hitler at his headquarters, DNB said. The news agency declared that Count Ciano and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had a lengthy exchange of views.

Portugal sent another contingent of troops aboard the liner Nyassa for the Azores, as Portugual continued strengthening her Atlantic outposts.

German Secret Police announced they had confiscated the property of Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia before its dismemberment. [Dr. Beneš is President of the Czech Government-in-exile in London.]

Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German secret police, arrived for a "short visit" in Prague where his right-hand man, Reinhard Heydrich, has carried out a purge of rebellious Czechs for the past month.

In Russia: Germans Claim Entry Into Crimea

German troops have forced an entry into the Crimean peninsula, according to reports from Hitler headquarters. No specific places were mentioned except that the invader was said to be only 10 miles from Rostov. [Page 1.]

Russians claimed that the German attacks in the Moscow sector had been held up, partly by continued bad weather. Heavy fighting was stated to be proceeding around Volokolamsk, between Kalinin and Mozhaisk.

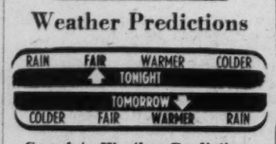
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"When we come to have more faith"

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2



The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: What is U. S. Doing in the War?

Arsenal of Democracy.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Willful Delays Seen in Plants By M.I.T. Men

Group of college workers tells what it saw during summer — High pay came first.

By John H. Phelps and William R. Frye
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Still indifferent to the urgency of defense production needs, the American workman regards his role in democracy's current struggle as just another job, a chance to "make hay while the sun shines," in the view of 30 representative college students who worked in widely scattered defense industries last summer.

Entering plane factories, chemical plants, munitions assembly lines, and shipyards in every section of the Country last June, they expected to see work humming at "white heat," but instead found confusion, delay, and indifference slowing down the "works" and making the jobs on the whole a "soft touch," they related in a series of interviews held over a period of weeks since the current college year began.

Like Loafing in "Snap" Course

In colorful collegiate language, with all the characteristically outspoken frankness of America's college youth, these 30 men, most of whom are students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, likened workers in defense production to students loafing through a "snap" college course, and expressed amazement that in the current crisis there should be so much apathy and self-seeking in Uncle Sam's defense factories.

At a conservative estimate, these students came in direct personal contact with many hundreds of defense workers and had an opportunity to observe tens of thousands of others.

They said they found men welding parts together and knocking them apart, welding them together and knocking them apart, welding them together and knocking them apart—to consume time and draw extra pay Union protected, skilled at the work, the men had no fear for their jobs.

They related that at one of America's largest shipyards, the drafting room spent overtime periods—at time and a half pay—snapping "spit-balls" with rubber bands like grammar school children and "slinging the bull" in long-winded conversations. The "big boss" went home at 5 p. m. sharp.

One student declared that in a Pittsburgh iron and steel mill some of the workers on the night shift actually came to work intoxicated and, being in favor with the "straw boss," got away with it; that others slipped over into the corner periodically and went to sleep.

In other cases, the students declared, men were willing to do a good day's work but were kept loafing by administrative tie-ups or lack of adequate materials.

Light Work, Heavy Pay

At the very best, they said, work was proceeding with leisurely efficiency, no great enthusiasm—"business as usual," with very unusual pay.

These were the candid observations of young men who went to work last June open minded, perhaps with somewhat roseate preconceptions, knowing as they

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Nazi Gains in South Point to New Front

Rapid German advance in Ukraine and Donets Basin turns spotlight on Caucasus and threat to new supply line through Iran—Hitler puts added pressure on Turkey—Threat to British in Middle East.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—Although King George sent a telegram of "warmest greetings and good wishes" to President Inonu of Turkey today on the 18th anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish Republic, the British authorities are far from happy over the Berlin announcement that two Turkish Generals are visiting Herr Hitler's eastern headquarters. Particularly is this so in view of the news that the German forces are virtually in the suburbs of Rostov.

The rapid German advance in the south has focussed the main attention here on the Caucasus.

Here Nazi achievements are most obviously outstripping the speed of material aid which is all that the Russians have asked from Britain to date. Before Moscow and Leningrad the Germans have been slowed up, while behind those cities the Red Armies still have avenues of escape along which they may persist with the vitally important policy of retirement in good order.

Decision in the South

But in the South the invaders appear to be determined to force a decision as they drive through the industrial Ukraine toward Rostov, which holds the key to further communications leading to the lower Volga, the Caspian Sea, and Caucasia.

Whether the Nazis attempt to invest these regions during winter or whether they devote the period of unfavorable weather to preparing fresh operations on a bigger scale next spring, their success in this area has a powerful bearing on the British position in the Middle East and threatens to cut the new lifeline for British and American supplies opened up by the Russo-British occupation of Iran.

The vital need for defending this line at all costs raises the question whether the British forces under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell can establish a common front with the Russians under Marshal Semyon Timoshenko.

Berlin radio reports that these generals have already met at Tiflis to discuss the situation. Assuming that the hoped-for offensive in Libya materializes, it might draw heavily on the Empire's pool of Middle Eastern resources. To allow for this, the British Middle Eastern command has been subdivided and its components made as self-supporting as they can be at the present time.

Meanwhile the Russian armies in the south, less well-equipped than those farther north are giving way. Not only are they outmechanized but they are also outnumbered, and since their retreat from the Dnieper River they have never had a chance to consolidate their strength or favorable lines.

The immediate prospect is that the Germans will obtain the whole industrial Ukraine and Donets Basin. They are now at the heart of it, moving on with the obvious intention of striving to outflank and envelop the remaining key points.

Key to Oil Pipeline

At Rostov is the outlet of one of the pipelines from the Caucasian oil wells, on which the Russian Armies generally depend for a wide distribution of fuel. Moreover it is the gateway to many important routes.

If the Germans establish themselves in the Crimea, they would immensely shorten their means of approach to the Caucasus and at the same time be in a favorable position for putting fresh pressure on Turkey

The existing position therefore is one full of promise for the Nazis. But this does not mean that the

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Nazis Claim Break-Through In Soviet Crimea Defenses

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Oct 29

The German High Command claimed to have broken through Russian defenses to the Crimea, peninsular Soviet republic which juts into the Black Sea, after 10 days of hard fighting.

The report did not specify where the break-through was effected, but the Perekop Isthmus, a four-mile-wide land link between the Crimea and the mainland, has been a scene of bitter fighting.

German armies which by-passed Crimea to drive eastward along the Sea of Azov were reported to be approaching the gates of Rostov, on the Don River, with their main attacking column only 10 miles from the center of the City.

Soviet Controls Black Sea

A London authority stated, however, that the Soviet Fleet was in complete control of the Black Sea and could cut Axis communications if Germany attempted any sea expedition correlated with her land drive to the East.

Even the loss of Sevastopol, the main Russian base, which is an objective of the German drive against Soviet defenses of the Crimea, he said, would not be fatal, as some base facilities probably could be transferred to Batum or Novorossisk, on the Eastern shore of the Black Sea.

Meanwhile Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, declared that the advance of powerful German armies had not yet been halted, that Moscow, the Donets Basin the Crimea and Rostov were in great danger, but said Hitler's hopes for victory before winter had collapsed.

Heavy fighting in the Volokolamsk sector, about 55 miles northwest of Moscow and about midway between the Kalinin and Mozhaisk sectors was reported by the Soviet Information Bureau.

Giant "Battles" Rage

This new theater of fighting before the Soviet Capital is on a rail line that curves up from the City and continues on west toward the Latvian border.

The communique said giant battles still raged in the Mozhaisk sector, 57 miles to the west, and in the vicinity of Maloyaroslavets, 65 miles southwest, with many Nazi thrusts beaten back.

This action came as Russian dispatches said the invaders were entrenching and preparing tank traps in some areas of the Moscow sector—essentially defensive work—in an effort to consolidate earlier advances.

German attacks were declared officially to have been beaten off by Red Army forces "with heavy losses for the enemy," and a Moscow Radio spokesman said Soviet troops were counterattacking.

Crossings of the Nara and Oka Rivers south of the Capital "are being firmly held by the Red Army," the Radio said.

Nazis Hide Basic Aim

In the south, weary armies were reported to be locked in battle from 10 to 15 miles west of Rostov, a key to the Don River Estuary and possible pivot point for Nazi drives north or east into the heart of Russia or south into the Caucasus.

The Russians are facing the possibility of a forced withdrawal, dispatches to London said, and already have mined the Rostelmash Armament Works and other buildings, preparing to leave the City a smoking ruin.

Germans and their allies are believed to be struggling to reach the Donets River throughout its length before disclosing their ultimate strategical aims. Observers here said that Astrakhan, a Volga Delta port which is a depot for British-American supplies shipped by the Caspian Sea from Iran, might be an objective. It is 400 miles east of Rostov as the bomber flies.

Moscow greatest obstacle Nazi arms have faced: Page 11.

Germans begin Ukraine grab; "breadbasket" outlook bleak: Page 11.

Goods for Russia Fill Boston And Pier Bill Moves Ahead

Nearly 100 freight cars bearing lend-lease aid for Russia piled up in downtown Boston sidings today, the first such goods to pass through the Hub, while on Beacon Hill the Senate, near prorogation, advanced one step nearer passage a $4,700,000 will to provide State ownership of Mystic River docks.

Freight railroad sidings off the Summer Street extension between Commonwealth Pier and the Army Base presented a panorama of freight cars and flat cars nearly as far as the eye could see, with more arriving almost continuously.

Cargoes were not immediately identifiable, as they were tightly crated, but were believed to be tanks, trucks, aluminum rods, and steel sheets for the hard-pressed armies fighting in Russia's snow and sleet.

Lobby Working Hard

While the new Russian aid piled up in Boston faster than longshoremen could load it, and threatened to accumulate further in view of the workers' refusal to allow 24-hour operation, a powerful lobby of waterfront interests fought in the Massachusetts Legislature for the new pier bill.

Engrossment of the legislation was expected late today, just before the end of the longest legislative session in the State's history. Prorogation was expected by some observers tonight.

At 2:30 p. m. the controversial Mystic River docks bill had been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, but observers were highly skeptical that it could receive the necessary two-thirds majority for enactment.

A two-thirds vote is required by the State constitution in all legislation providing for a bond issue. The $4,700,000 needed for acquisition and reconstruction of the docks would be raised in this manner.

Bill's Provisions and Chances

By the provisions of the act, the State would take the five Mystic Docks by eminent domain and recondition two of them to handle deep-water shipping. They would then be rented to the Boston & Maine Railroad, present owners, at a rate of $72,000 a year.

When reconstruction is complete, according to the terms of the act, rental would be $160,000 a year until 1963, when the B. & M. could renew the lease for 20 years at $190,000 a year.

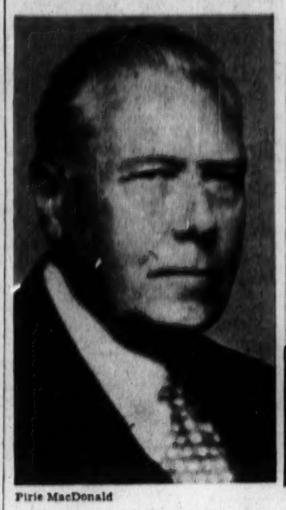
Attempts to block passage of the bill today were beaten down in the Senate when by a 17-8 standing vote the legislators refused to put off the bill until the next session.

Governor Saltonstall is strongly backing passage of the law.

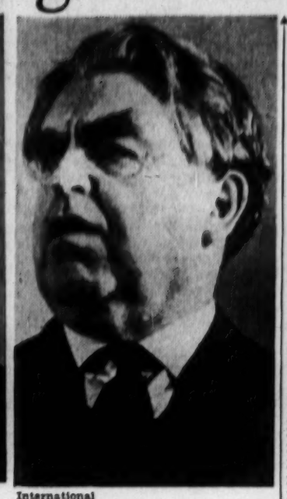
Longshoremen who recently voted down 24-hour loading of lend-lease shipments today continued stubborn pending a possible governmental appeal for reconsideration. Shipping interests expressed apprehension lest business be diverted to New York and other

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Lewis Meets With Taylor; Solution to Strikes Sought; I. L. O. Urges Labor Peace



Pirie MacDonald



International

Principals in Strike Conference

Myron C. Taylor
Retired Chairman of United States Steel Corporation.

John L. Lewis
President of United Mine Workers Union.

Administration weighing plans to avert future defense tieups as negotiators confer.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—John L. Lewis and Myron Taylor, retired Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, met today to seek a solution of the captive coal strike.

The conference was in progress three hours after it started. At 12:45 they ordered luncheon sent up to the conference room in Mr. Taylor's suite.

At the same time the Administration continued efforts to find a permanent cure for dangerous defense interruptions and a specific next step for the coal controversy if the Lewis-Taylor negotiations fail and if Mr. Lewis continues defiance of the Government.

The Lewis-Taylor conference was preceded by a White House discussion with President Roosevelt last night, attended by Mr. Taylor and William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. No representative of the United Mine Workers was present.

At the White House President Roosevelt was informed that the United States Steel Corporation, which owns most of the captive mines, had accepted the Mediation Board's proposal to leave the question of a closed shop to the "final determination" of the Board, acting as arbiter. The closed shop is the sole issue in dispute.

Other Companies Amenable

Two other steel companies involved in the dispute, Wheeling Steel and Wierton Steel, also telegraphed their willingness to put the closed shop issue up to outside arbitration, though choosing an alternative proposed by the Board of a bipartisan group from the industry and union to negotiate and failing settlement, jointly to pick an arbitrator.

Later in the day Chairman Davis announced that he had received telegrams from three other steel companies agreeing to accept the Board's recommendations for settling the dispute over the union shop. Tom Girdler, Chairman of the Board for the Republic Steel Corp.; Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., and Frank Purnell, President of the

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

John L. Lewis: The man and his aims: first page of Second Section.

Attlee Rallies I. L. O. To 'Atlantic Charter'

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Clement R. Attlee, British Lord Privy Seal and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's deputy to the International Labor Office's convention, today pledged to that body that Britain would use every resource to achieve the postwar goals set forth in the Atlantic Charter signed by President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister, and simultaneously called on all members of the I. L. O. to join in the task.

To the assembled representatives of 34 Nations, some of whose native lands lie in the economic ruin of Nazi conquest, Mr. Attlee, member of the British War Cabinet, declared that Britain would work to the fullest of its abilities to see that trade and raw materials were shared all around in the post-war world and to advance economic, as well as political, democracy.

"The Atlantic Charter," he said, "binds us to endeavor with due respect to existing obligations to further the enjoyment by all states, great and small, victors and vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and raw materials which are needed for their economic prosperity. In addition it records our duties to bring about the fullest collaboration between all Nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all labor standards, economic advancement, and social security.

Past Mistakes Avoided

"If past mistakes are to be avoided," he added with emphasis, "there must be the closest international collaboration by all Nations in which we in the United Kingdom will gladly play our part."

In a warm expression of Anglo-American friendship, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor and President of the Conference, commented on the applause following Mr. Attlee's speech.

"I am sure that the delegate realizes from the warmth of this applause how grateful are we all for the courage he has shown and which all of his people have shown and which is contagious to us," she said, "and also that we are grateful for a certain courteous challenge which runs all through his remarks—a challenge which I think all of us feel at this moment—to get down to the realities of the situation."

Following Mr. Attlee and moving into the realm of the specific, a Government delegate from one of Britain's allies, Dr. J. van den Tempel, Minister of Social Affairs in the Netherlands Government-in-Exile, proposed that a special committee of the I. L. O. be appointed, with the assistance of the collaborating Governments, to study post-war reconstruction and draft a series of practical plans. The proposal will receive serious consideration at a later convention date.

Extensive Program

"It will not be sufficient," Dr. Van Den Tempel said, "to procure relief work for the many unemployed millions discharged from armies or war industries when the conflict closes; nor will it be sufficient to provide a reasonable unemployment allowance for them. Application of these methods may be unavoidable in many cases, but they should remain emergency measures.

"These millions are entitled to a respectable and safe existence for themselves and their children. They are told by the leaders of today that after the war a new world will come into being; that the past with its consequences will have gone forever; that between nations a new unity and solidarity will be acknowledged, and that social solidarity of a nation will include the working class. It is our conviction that the I. L. O. has an important task to perform in this field."

Four Basic Points

General agreement was accorded a statement of four principles laid down by Dr. van den Tempel as the basis for clearing the field of pre-war misconceptions and promoting social reconstruction; they follow:

"1. The community of the future will be a democratic community.

"2. Inherent to the true conception of life for the true democratic nations is the inspiring desire to continually

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

President Cites Monitor Story On Nazi Anti-Church Plans

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The Christian Science Monitor's publication a week ago of the Nazi anti-church document occupied the attention of President Roosevelt's midweek press conference, at which Mr. Roosevelt assured correspondents that despite the most violent Berlin disclaimers both the anti-religion plan and the disclosed German map dividing up South America were undoubtedly authentic.

Earlier in the day the White House had announced that it did not feel it could release either of the two exhibits of Axis "peace aims" which Mr. Roosevelt had mentioned in his Navy Day speech and at his press conference Mr. Roosevelt himself explained that because the German-designed map carving up South America carried so many symbols and notations its publication would disclose its origin and thus eliminate a valuable source of information.

When the White House correspondent of the New York Times remarked on the fact that the Monitor had printed a detailed abstract of the anti-church document on Oct. 22, the President said that he had seen this dispatch and he raised no question as to its authenticity. He explained that he had not yet read it closely enough to say that the Monitor's account was drawn from the same source as that on which he based his own revelations of Nazi plans.

Monitor's Outline

Actually the dispatch which appeared in the Monitor—obtained and verified from independent sources in Europe—gave a comprehensive outline point by point of the Nazi program for abolishing all existing religions. The President's own disclosure of the main provisions of the plan parallel so precisely the details published in these columns as to leave little doubt that they were drawn from copies of the same document.

President Roosevelt himself retailed with great relish the hot epithets which the Berlin spokesmen nurled at him because of his Navy Day speech. There were at least 27 harsh invectives in the sheaf of cable dispatches which the President held up for the correspondents to view. They called him "liar," "faker," "war-monger," "lunatic" and a few other assorted names which the President said constituted a liberal education and a means where reporters could increase their vocabularies. He said it was a scream.

But quickly changing to serious mein, President Roosevelt said there was no doubt whatsoever of the authenticity of both documents, that they reached the American Government through the most reliable channels.

The Kearny Episode

President Roosevelt remarked that only a few days ago the Nazis accused him personally of torpedoing the Kearny just to complicate American-German relations and he classified the latest declarations from Berlin in the same category.

With the signing of the second lend-lease appropriation of $5,985,000,000, President Roosevelt is taking further steps toward reorganization of the Administration of the lend-lease program. He is establishing an independent organization under the Office of Emergency Management which is the executive big-tent under which virtually all defense agencies have been brought.

The President has by executive order now established an office of Lend-Lease Administration which in effect enlarges the powers and freedom of action of Edward R. Stettinius, the Administrator.

Agreements with all nations regarding the terms under which lend-lease aid is to be obtained are to be arranged by the State Department and the economic defense board headed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, and the new OLLA, the order revealed.

Germans plan to "share" South America with satellites: Page 3.

Bay State Legislature Rushes Action on Old-Age Aid and Other Measures

More Ordnance Work in N. E. —Close to $100,000,000

Gradually New England is getting more and more war material business as its manufacturers gain more courage and also more experience in estimating, Lieut. Col. J. S. Crawford, Ordnance Procurement and Contracting Officer for the Boston Ordnance District of the War Department, reported here today.

The advance of war production in this region is registered in the expansion of Colonel Crawford's office to 500 workers and the handling to date of close to $100,000,000 of orders. The Boston District covers all of New England except Connecticut and Massachusetts west of Worcester County.

Considerable business, however, he noted, had got away from New England.

Conservatism a Factor

"This reflects the natural conservatism of the manufacturers of New England," he commented. "Their conservatism is often reflected in their bids. The people here don't want to take so many chances. I suppose that is one of the answers.

"To give an idea of prices, recently this office received bids for an item where the spread ran from 88 cents up to $7. I was concerned about the very low bid, because I am not interested in placing business with manufacturers at below cost. I was concerned also with the high bid, because it seemed so much out of line. The business was placed by Washington in another district at a price below our lowest bid.

"We are out to get the materials at the best possible price to protect the taxpayer and at the same time to get the best possible materials. To put it in another way, my job is to get the best possible equipment in the shortest possible time at the best possible price.

Betterment in Bidding

"Perhaps another reason for more of our manufacturers going in for defense work," Colonel Crawford continued, "is that they are realizing that they must get into defense production if they are to stay in business.

"At any rate many plants here are now making better prices on their defense bids and are obtaining more orders from the Ordnance Department. We are also getting more bids from New England.

"I think this region is obtaining its share of the ordnance business.

"There is no reason in the world why industries should not get into the defense program up to their necks."

This region's $100,000,000 of ordnance orders means more than the same sum in the territory of large scale manufacturing elsewhere, Colonel Crawford pointed out. New England is an area of small business. An order comes in, is finished and another taken, while some of the large scale products being built in other sections may take two or three years to complete.

Colonel Crawford's office is engaged in the procurement of arms for the United States, Great Britain and other lend-lease nations. Production, inspection and payment also come in his duties. Bids are received here, contracts are awarded in Washington and signed in Boston.

It was seven years ago that Colonel Crawford began in Boston the planning for the Boston Ordnance District which laid the preparatory basis for the spurt in war production in his area. Previously he had served in the Ordnance Department in many parts of the United States and the Phillipines. His connection with ordnance now dates back 25 years.

Began Work in 1935

In 1935 the War Department assigned him to procurement planning in Boston. He began with a small office in the Post Office and a stenographer.

"There was nothing in sight when this work began," he recalled. "But manufacturers, both large and small, co-operated. I visited many plants to see what they were producing and what they could produce for the Army. I tried to find plants that could and would produce military equipment when needed. With many I signed gentlemen's agreements to do so.

"We surveyed hundreds of New England plants. By now our surveys cover close to 1,000.

"That's how we knew where to buy equipment when the necessity came. We went to our friends.

"Now when Washington asks us to supply some item, we know what machinery is required to produce it, and we go back to our surveys and find the plants that have the equipment to make that item.

"We are asking companies to make things they never made before."

The first move in the expansion of the office of the Boston Ordnance District came in the leasing of half of the fifteenth floor in the big United Shoe Machinery Building a year ago this September. Then Ordnance took all the floor. Next it rented half the floor above, and recently added considerable of the second floor and a good slice of the fourth.

The personnel includes 36 Army officers, dozens of engineers, hundreds of inspectors, also certified public accountants, clerks, stenographers, and other help.



By a Staff Photographer

Sample Room for Munitions Making

Lieut. Col. J. S. Crawford, in charge of the Boston Ordnance District, is here shown posting Miss Miriam Peterson on a shell casing. Miss Peterson looks after the reception room of the exhibit of war materials the District wants.

Two Are Held On Charges Of Devens Thefts

Disappearance of merchandise worth thousands of dollars from Fort Devens at Ayer was revealed today by the Federal Government with the arraignment of two men before United States Commissioner Howard W. Robbins in Boston.

Theft of Army property by civilian employees and their confederates was charged as Commissioner Robbins set bail at $5,000 each and continues the case for hearing Nov. 7.

Robert H. Taylor, Groton tavern operator, charged with unlawful possession of stolen goods, and Willard A. Gates of Westminster, a civil service employee at the Fort, charged with stealing and disposing of merchandise, both pleaded not guilty.

The arraignment was preceded by a four-week investigation by FBI and Army intelligence agents, William T. McCarthy, Assistant United States Attorney told the Commissioner. The investigation is still going on.

Lend-Lease Goods For Russia Fill Boston Sidings

Continued from Page 1

ports as a result of this attitude of the workers.

The goods accumulating in waterfront sidings are believed to be from Fort Wayne, Ind., Detroit, and Sheffield, Alabama.

In the Senate, opponents of the piers bill still believe they have sufficient strength to block enactment and force Governor Saltonstall to make a final, desperate attempt to salvage something from the wreckage of his plans to give Boston its first new waterfront facilities in 20 years.

Considerable discussion is taking place among legislators over possibility that the Governor, if defeated on the present plan, may submit a proposal that the Legislature adopt a measure allowing the Boston Port Authority to issue its own bonds for construction of pier and other waterfront facilities.

His only alternative appears to be an outright declaration that he is making passage of the $4,700,000 pier bill or a similar project a condition precedent to his allowing the Legislature to prorogue after its longest session in history.

The Port Authority set-up would be similar to that under which the Port Authority of New York operates. The credit of the State would not be used to float the bond issues. Instead the Port Authority, under vastly increased powers, would float its own loans, on its own credit, after obtaining agreements from lessees to pay rentals sufficient to amortize the long-term bonds and pay for maintenance.

Backers of this plan explained that business failure of a lessee would force the Port Authority to scurry around for a new lessee so that their bonds would not be impaired. Under the present program the State would issue the bonds and the pressure to obtain a new tenant after failure of a previous one would not be so great because the credit of the State would be behind the bonds.

Furthermore, a two-thirds majority would not be necessary on a Port Authority bill.

The Port Authority set-up would be almost a private industry venture, costing the taxpayers no money.

Drive for Prorogation Is On In Both the House and Senate

In the Legislature

A determined drive to bring about prorogation of the 1941 Legislature by tonight was opened today by House and Senate leaders, with several major issues still awaiting final action.

To clear the 1941 slates, the two branches must settle the issues of old-age assistance liberalization, new piers for Boston, extraordinary powers for Governor in time of war, additional money for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, as well as act on numerous other proposals.

Gubernatorial Powers: Amid charges that a "Gestapo" might be set up in Massachusetts, the Senate, after prolonged debate, passed to be engrossed legislation to grant sweeping powers to the Governor during wartime and to increase the authority of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in connection with civilian defense work.

Charges were hurled that the Governor was seeking to delegate some of his authority under the bill to a commission. Under the legislation, the Governor will be authorized to take over industrial plants, foodstuffs and other things in time of war for the good of the State and nation.

The bill authorizes the Governor to establish a State Emergency Commission during wartime.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham delivered a stinging attack against the measure, insisting "under the Constitution, the Governor has the right to do even more than what he can under this bill. Well, let him do it; that is what he is elected for. Don't let some commission do it."

The legislation was adopted by a Republican caucus as a party measure, but Senator Nicholson stood firm against it on the final 24-to-9 roll-call vote. All Democrats, except Senator P. Eugene Casey (D), of Milford, opposed the measure.

It establishes penalties of $5 to $25 for violation of blackout regulations in time of emergency.

Pollution: The $15,000,000 program to eliminate sewage pollution in Boston Harbor awaited enactment in the House and Senate today. A two-thirds majority approval is necessary in both branches because the measure contains bond issue provisions.

Under the measure, differences on which were eliminated by the House and Senate, five projects are outlined. They include a sewage treatment plant on Nut Island in Quincy Bay, extension of the North Metropolitan sewerage system from East Boston to Deer Island, overflow conduits on the north and south sides of the Charles River and a similar conduit on the Alewife Brook.

Twenty-year bonds will be issued. The projects must be completed by June 30, 1945. However, work on any project cannot be started until a 25 per cent Federal grant is obtained for that particular project.

Judges: The Senate rejected a bill providing $5 an hour for research work done by Special Justices outside the court on pending cases. The measure was one of four District Court reform measures advocated by a special commission which studied the much-criticized District Court system.

Meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall signed two court reform bills, one to establish a powerful administrative committee to supervise the District Courts and another providing pensions for Special Justices.

Taxicabs: The House killed a Senate-approved measure to reduce from 1,200 to 900 the number of taxicabs in Boston.

Airplanes: Both the House and Senate approved legislation requiring operators of airlines carrying passengers and freight in intrastate commerce to submit their rates to the State Public Utilities Commission for approval.

Air Base: Governor Saltonstall signed a bill authorizing the Federal Government to take over land on the South Shore for a lighter-than-air base and an ammunition depot.

Milk Control: The State Milk Control Board is now a permanent feature of the State Government. The Governor signed the bill making the Board permanent and placing it under the State Department of Agriculture.

Pilot Boat Sold, Former Yacht Put On Army Service

Sale of the Boston pilot boat Northern Light to the United States Army was announced today.

The two-masted schooner-type vessel which has served the pilots of Boston Harbor for seven years, putting them aboard incoming vessels and taking them off outgoing ships, was once a palatial yacht built at Oakland, California, in 1927 for John Borden, a Chicago banker.

The ship was designed especially for Arctic cruising and when completed her hull was covered with special "iron wood" as a protection against ice. The vessel sailed for the Arctic with its owner aboard on a mission for the Field Museum of Chicago.

Later it was sold to New York interests and made a 29,000 mile voyage to Australia and the South Seas after which it was sold to the Boston pilots. The luxury fittings were ripped out, new engines were put in, and in 1934 the vessel went to work in the pilot service.

Sale of the ship leaves the pilots with only one boarding vessel, the Pilot, and a new boat will be sought immediately. How the ship will be used in Army service was not disclosed but shipping men say she is sturdy enough for duty in any sea.

Armenian Gives His Week's Pay To National Defense

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—An Armenian watchmaker from Thomaston, Conn., whose family suffered in both the first world war and the present conflict, donated a week's wages today to the national defense program.

Steven James Avyan sent his pay check to Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut with the assertion "this is the date of my second birthday—the anniversary of my entrance into the land of freedom."

Mr. Smith sent the check to President Roosevelt, and the White House turned it over to the Treasury where it was placed with other donations for national defense.

Mr. Avyan also offered the government an invention—a timing device. He said he believed it would aid in protecting warehouses, docks and ships and gave it "without any thought of recompense."

Crew Is Taken Off Beached Collier

Officers and crew of the beached Boston collier Newton, ashore about a half mile off shore at the easterly entrance to the Cape Cod Canal, were taken off by the Coast Guard cutter Diligence today.

The 5,000-gross ton craft, built at Quincy in 1911, and designed to carry a crew of 38, was en route from Hampton Roads, Va., to Boston with a cargo of coal when she went ashore in the Canal Monday night. Freeing herself and heading for Boston, the craft was beached just outside the canal with a hole in the bow and leaking badly, according to the Coast Guard, which stood by.

Boston owners of the Newton said today that a skeleton crew was standing by the ship pending arrival of salvage vessels to attempt to float the craft. The Newton has 7500 tons of bituminous on board for delivery to Beverly.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open Night at the Harvard Observatory. Dr. Cecelia Payne-Gaposchkin will speak on "Colonial Stars." Open free to the public at 8 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Saints and Symbols" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Poetry reading under the auspices of the Morris Gray Poetry Series. Associate Prof. Theodore Spencer will give readings from his own poems, with a commentary. At Harvard University, Sever 11, 4:30 p. m. Admission is free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Farley Backs Safety Group's Use of Funds

In a spirited defense of the financial status of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, J. W. Farley, its Executive Director, today denounced the criticisms of Thomas J. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, in his report of the Committee's finances, as "misleading" and having nothing to do with the functions of the Auditor anyway.

The Buckley audit, in which the books of the Committee were found in order, was undertaken at the request of Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic floor leader, in connection with the Committee's request for $100,000 additional appropriation for 1942 activities.

"Obviously, this is a report of Mr. Buckley personally rather than one of the State Auditor, officially, because it has nothing to do with any of the duties or functions of the State Auditor. It may be well to point out, however, that Mr. Buckley's statements may be misleading."

Answering the Buckley charge that it is "fundamentally unsound" to give a group of citizens "a blank check of over a half million dollars, to be expended by them under the broad title of public safety," Mr. Farley said the Committee was not given a blank check. Rather, its appropriation was made by the Legislature, and its expenditure is subject to the check of the State Comptroller and the Budget Commissioner.

The Buckley charge that the Committee has ignored civil service lists when making semi-permanent appointments to the State service was met by a Farley statement that "the Committee is specifically exempt from the civil service laws under the terms of the appropriation. Moreover, the work of this Committee is of a distinctly temporary nature and of a kind which few applicants for a permanent position would be willing to take and so lose their civil service standing."

Meeting the third Buckley criticism that the Committee "has apparently failed to realize that it must first obtain public confidence and co-operation if it is to be successful," Mr. Farley said, "The Committee has had a most enthusiastic co-operation from all walks of life all over the Commonwealth, the co-operation has been such that the Army authorities, and all others who have had an opportunity to judge, inform us and have publicly stated that Massachusetts is far ahead, in its organization and in the percentage of those engaged in civilian defense activity, of any other State in the Union."

Greater Boston Buying Power Said to Top Any Similar Area

Residents of Greater Boston have the highest per capita wealth and buying power of any similar area in the United States, according to Prof. Richard P. Doherty, of Boston University's College of Business Administration, who made the disclosure yesterday in his survey on "Trends in Retail Trade and Consumer Buying Habits in the Metropolitan Boston Retail Area."

Professor Doherty carried on his survey during the 10 years, 1930-1940, in collaboration with members of the University's Bureau of Business Research, under the direction of Prof. Ralph G. Wells, head of the Management Department.

No fewer than 34 States of the Nation, of more than two-thirds of the States, have been named by Professor Doherty as having smaller populations and total sales volume than is found in the Boston retail area. He listed such States as Alabama, Kentucky, Minnesota, Tennessee, Virginia, Iowa, and Mississippi in this category.

Prime Importance

"Of prime importance to the manufacturer or distributor is the fact that within a 30-mile radius of Boston there exists a wealthy and highly concentrated wholesale and retail trading area serving a population of nearly 3,000,000 people," Professor Doherty wrote in his abstract. "No other similar area in the country can equal the per capita wealth and buying power.

"The estimated wealth of this area is $10,000,000,000, or approximately 45 per cent of the total wealth of New England.

"Nearly eight out of every 10 families own automobiles and except for the city of Boston, the vast majority of families live in single or two-family dwellings. Half of the communities in the Metropolitan Boston Area average one dwelling per family. In 1939 the average family group here spent $1,610 or 25 per cent more than the national average of $1,208 for merchandise produced at retail."

Rapid Transit

Supporting his statement that Metropolitan Boston is recognized as a dominant center of wholesale distribution in New England, Professor Doherty pointed out the number of nationally known business firms maintaining distributing offices and warehouses in the several cities and towns of the area. Boston, he asserted, is the wholesale hub for Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and portions of Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

A major force shaping shopping habits within a metropolitan area is rapid transportation, he added. "Within Greater Boston the Boston Elevated system is a vital artery through which much trade flows to Boston and to other important retail centers. However, the past two decades have witnessed the ever-increasing importance of automobile traffic."

In his survey, Professor Doherty noted two significant trends in the retail sales area. "First, both with respect to population and the volume of retail sales, Greater Boston remained unchanged in relative importance to the total metropolitan area. The same was true, also, of both the inner suburban and outer suburban regions.

Discussing motives behind consumer patronage, Professor Doherty listed the following major reasons for trading in downtown Boston stores: Better style, larger assortments, better quality, reliability of store, price, including bargain sales.

The chief appeals of the stores at home were: Convenience in purchasing near home, reliability of stores, quality and style, delivery and charge service, acquaintance with store or sales people and a feeling of loyalty to the "hometown" store, and the location of store with regard to theater and other shopping facilities.

Willful Delays Seen in Plants

Continued from Page 1

did the importance of speed in the factory production line—but surely expecting no more than America has a right to expect in days when its President says shooting has already begun.

They were disillusioned; and perhaps their story partially explains why shipments of lend-lease goods to Britain and the actual munitions available to Uncle Sam's Army are both so far short of expectations.

Perhaps it also partially explains why a strike could be held in the vital coal mining industry in the face of repeated presidential appeals to the workers and their leader to continue the work.

The plain truth seems to be that most workers regard the size of their weekly pay check as more important than the fate of democracy.

Paradoxically, some of the very same workers scribbled "V's" on the factory wall and individually expressed the hope that Britain would win the war.

Had Plaster 'Battles'

"I worked in a plaster casting factory," one typical student related. "We did subcontracting work for airplane factories and also made gun sights and submarine parts. I was just one of the common laborers, although some of the time I did 'pouring.'

"We were producing, as far as I could see, about half what we could if the men had been willing to put everything they had into it. But this particular plant wasn't unionized, the pay rates were still average, and the men were disgusted and cynical. They thought they were getting a 'dirty break'—were not being given their 'percentage.'

"We loafed whenever the boss wasn't looking, and now and then had 'plaster battles.' The plaster from molds was scattered about the floor, and so we'd gather it together as ammunition behind the ovens, divide up into teams, and pitch away.

"Another favorite sport was 'air hose fights.' We would arm ourselves with the big pressure hoses used for blowing molten metal and charge the opponents in an attempt to blow off their hoods. These were necessary to protect the hair from plaster dust, and when they blew off, the victim was thoroughly ousted from the game."

Costly Equipment Spoiled

Workers at one wrought iron mill which was being transformed into a Bessemer Steel plant were made idle regularly once every two or three weeks, another student related, when the new electric furnaces burned out.

"The men assigned to run them were used to an open hearth furnace," he said. "They simply knew nothing about the new type. Periodically their blundering would result in some new accident, and the shop would shut down for several days. It wasn't their fault so much as it was that of the 'bosses' who put inexperienced men on expensive new equipment."

Asked if he thought he was worth the $5.80 to $6.12 a night he received, he laughed aloud. "Heavens no! And the other 'extras' felt the same way."

Many agreed. "Money is being thrown away in this country." "I would have to look busy for several hours during the day, and then get paid for overtime that night." "The Government was constantly interfering and causing unjustified delays."

"My fellow workmen wanted to work, but often had to wander about on some inconsequential errand to fill in the time. This was because the plant was incomplete and many fabricated parts had to be transported two miles before other workers could assemble them. The difficulty was being corrected, but it was bad for the workers' morale, just the same."

Wool Receipts Pushed Higher

Arrival at Boston last week of 2,558,100 pounds of wool from overseas brought the total imports of that commodity at Boston since July 1—beginning of the Federal fiscal year—up to 123,134,000 pounds, compared with only 36,237,750 pounds in the corresponding period last year.

The figures, made public by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service, reflect the huge volume of wool coming to Boston to help eke out the supply of domestic wool in production of wool goods for the Government.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; light variable winds tonight, becoming southerly and increasing slowly Thursday; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 32 degrees in the city and about 26 degrees in the western suburbs.

Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday fair and warmer, except increasing cloudiness in west portion during the afternoon.

Vermont: Fair tonight, not quite so cold as last night; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by occasional rain at night.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	32	New Orleans	53	54
Chicago	34	32	New York	38	36
Denver	34	33	Norfolk	43	42
Kansas City	42	38	Philadelphia	33	30
Los Angeles	52	52	St. Louis	37	34
Miami	72	70	San Francisco	52	50
Minneapolis	33	31	Washington	38	37

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 29.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.
Wednesday, 6:56 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:56 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 7:33 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m.

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Senate Debates Neutrality Casually

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The Senates is taking its debate on revision of the Neutrality Act quietly and casually.

The scheduled speeches are frequently being interspersed with a considerable volume of lesser business and from all indications today it is evident that the opposition to virtual repeal is not going to be either very vigorously or lengthily fought by the opponents of the Administration.

Majority spokesmen are confident that they have the votes and are now determined to stand out against all efforts to water down the elimination of Sections 2, 3 and 6 of the law whose repeal would enable armed American merchantmen to carry defense supplies through war zones to belligerent ports.

Nye Takes Up Debate

Beginning the third day of debate Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota returned to the charge that the first armed American ship transporting war materials to a British port will be only "the advance guard of an American transport loaded with troops for overseas duty."

Senator Nye contended that no longer could Administration moves in foreign policy be described as steps "short of war" or to "keep us out of war."

"The gloves are off now," he said. "The claws are out. The point and purpose of it all is clear to anyone who can read or think. The mouse, the American people, has been played with long enough. Now is the time to gobble it.

"What we are faced with today is no pretty tale of how just a little help from us in the way of a few overage destroyers and perhaps a cannon or two will settle Mr. Hitler's hash for him and permit Britain to spread the four freedoms to dong dang and the whirling dervishes, under our benign direction."

Wheeler Quotes Letter

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, interrupted Senator Nye's speech to read the Oct. 23 edition of the Kiplinger News Letter. The letter asserted the "unanimous opinion" of Washington officials was that "we are in the war now" and that "we shall go in further but gradually."

According to the letter, Senator Wheeler said, "token A. E. F. forces next spring are regarded as quite possible," but a formal declaration of war could not be expected for at least two months. The term "defense has changed to offense," it added.

Women Electrical Unionists Ask Outright Neutrality Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28 — Women electrical unionists of the metropolitan area, in conference here over the week end, extended the scope of their discussion to the adoption of resolutions favoring not only "all-out aid to all countries fighting Hitlerism, but "outright repeal of the Neutrality Act."

Convened to discuss "equal pay for equal work," and "women and national defense," 217 member-delegates of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, focused on the world crisis after a speech by Gov. Charles Edison which contrasted the purport of their meeting with the Nazi slogan, "Women must go back to the kitchen, church and children," and warned of the "slave state" implicit in the Hitler creed of rule.

Governor Edison, praising the courage of women in the marshalling against Hitlerism, attributed it to their understanding, "even more keenly than men, the reality of the horror against which we are preparing to defend ourselves."

"American women abhor the idea of living in a slave state of a slave world," he said. "That is why the pacifists and the isolationists have failed in their appeal to our women citizens. They overestimated the effect of horror upon the sensibilities of women.

"Far from showing any willingness to cringe before the conqueror, you have gone into defense work and community welfare work with a spirit that shows that the ideals of freedom are everlastingly alive in America."

Panel discussions at the conference explored the fields of wages, working conditions and job opportunities for women, with Josephine Timms, International Secretary-Treasurer of the American Communications Association, and Miss Clarice Pennock, Women's Director of Civilian Defense for New York State, guest speakers. Neil Brant, international representative of the union, also spoke.

Nazi Map-Carving



By a Staff Artist from International News Map

As Berlin Sees Future South America

President Roosevelt declines to reveal details of the five-zone map he has in his possession, showing how Nazi Germany plans to rearrange South America. The above map is accredited to Prof. Karl Haushofer, Nazy Party theorist, of Munich. Zone 1 would include the Panama Canal and be under German domination, with some concessions made to Spain. Zone 2 would be a German colony. Northern Brazil, while nominally independent, Zone 4, would be under German influence. Zone 5 would be incorporated into Greater Germany. Zone 3 is set aside for Italian influence. Other maps differ, giving Japan a hold on the Pacific Coast.

Germans Plan to 'Share' Americas With Satellites

Japan, Italy, and Spain would share with Germany in carving up South America, according to various versions of Nazi maps, brought to light today, similar to the one being held from publication by President Roosevelt.

Critica, influential pro-Allied newspaper in Buenos Aires, lists the projected Nazi carvings in this way:

Nazi Germany to take all territories from Brazil north to the Panama Canal.

Fascist Italy to have Argentina and Uruguay as protectorates.

Japan to control Peru, Chile, and Paraguay.

Critica, like Mr. Roosevelt, does not disclose the source of its information. But the map to which Critica refers is said to come from Königsberg in East Prussia. Critica adds, according to the Associated Press, that in Königsberg "200 German geographers and map drawers work under the protection and orders of the Führer."

Another version is attributed to Prof. Karl Haushofer of Munich, and is the basis of the map accompanying this article. Germany, Italy, and Spain would become the new colonial overlords of a Latin America that won its freedom from Europe more than a century ago.

Neither of these versions coincides exactly with the map mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt. Professor Haushofer includes 19 countries of South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. He omits only Mexico among the 20 Latin-American Republics. Mr. Roosevelt spoke of "14 separate countries" in South and Central America, but did not give their names.

There are 10 nations and three colonies on the South American continent below Panama. Including Panama, as Mr. Roosevelt did, he might have drawn the other three from Central America. Or, he may have referred to the three colonies in the Guianas—British, French, and Netherlands possessions.

In any version, the Nazi intent is plain: To gather in South America's sugar plums for the Reich, and to toss some crumbs from this sumptuous repast to the companions in aggression that prove useful for a time.

Naturally the Argentinians, Brazilians, Colombians, and others whose countries are dealt with in this summary manner—at least on Nazi maps—are driven by such disclosures to re-examine their place in a changing world.

High officials in all of the countries today maintain discreet silence on Mr. Roosevelt's exposure. But Juan Antonio Solari, crusading Secretary of the Argentine Congressional committee now investigating Nazi activities, is quoted as commenting:

"We already knew of the contempt professed for our countries by the Germans."

In four substantial reports, the Argentine committee has already documented Nazi plans for breaking up the country from within, and converting Latin America into a Nazi preserve. Other countries have similar evidence at hand.

Temperance Action Rises Against Beer's Use in Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Four national organizations militantly opposed to the liquor traffic, aroused by flagrant attempts of the brewers to take advantage of the defense crisis and foist their product on larger sections of the population, are moving to combat this development. The organizations are the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League, the Prohibition National Committee, and the American Business Men's Research Foundation.

Protests have been inspired particularly by evidence of not only the sale, but the serving at regular meals, of beer, in Army camps. More recently an advertisement appearing in national women's magazines, seeking to break down the natural resistance among women to the consumption and serving of beer, has put new vigor into a growing determination to meet the challenge of the liquor interests.

The sometimes subtle, sometimes frank and open campaign of the self-seeking brewers to cultivate a taste for beer among women and among the young men in the Army, has in other words stirred an inevitable reaction, a hornet's nest of activity in the opposite direction.

As a result the Sheppard bill, now before Congress, banning alcoholic beverages inside military establishments and within reasonable distances from them, is believed to have attracted wider and wider support.

Answering Notorious Ad

The W. C. T. U. has been moved to forthright action by the beer advertisement. Two pages in the Oct. 11 issue of the Union Signal, W. C. T. U. organ, are devoted to a thorough, dispassionate, and logical refutation of the elaborate claims of the brewers. This article lists eleven "deceptions" in the ad, which gave prominence to the question, "How should an intelligent woman feel about beer and ale?"

Deeming this a fair question, the Union Signal writer offers answers based on fact. For instance, it is pointed out that the "whole truth about beer" would reveal that "in every quart bottle of beer, weak as the popular 4 per cent brands, there are 4 teaspoonfuls of pure, intoxicating alcohol."

The article asks whether in their plea that "the real facts about beer be given thoughtful consideration by every modern-minded woman" the brewers meant to include such facts as those revealed by B. W. Corrado, in charge of the brewing and distilling groups of Poor's Publishing Company, who on Nov. 15, 1940, said: "We all know that a person may get just as intoxicated on beer. I have seen too many fighting drunks who have had nothing but beer."

As for beer being used "with normal common sense" as the ad suggests, the Union Signal points out that the use of beer does not encourage the use of common sense, and cites the story of the drinker who was told to ask for sarsaparilla when he felt he had drunk too much beer, and who replied: "But when I get to that stage I can't say sarsaparilla—beer's easier."

The W. C. T. U. feels that the effort to encourage women to serve beer to adolescents "is the most malicious feature of this whole misleading ad."

"Having learned to drink beer at home with mother's sanction," the Union Signal article says, "will not these 'budding men and women' feel perfectly free to follow the lure of the taverns, the cocktail lounge, and the night club? And alcohol being what it is, once the taste is acquired, what is to keep the young people from soon switching to the more potent and more fashionable drinks?"

Refuting the brewer's argument that beer is "more economical," the W. C. T. U. writer notes that "countless wholesome, nutritious, and delicious drinks are cheaper than beer and give the consumer something more pleasant than a headache for her money."

Precedents of Other Wars

"The clever presentation of half-truths in that beer man's advertisement," the article continues, "with its appeal to feminine psychology—particularly to mother psychology—is dangerous. The whole ad is dangerous not only because it pulls out every organ stop in a suave effort to win the confidence of mothers who will swallow its arguments without thinking them through with the facts, but it is dangerous also because it appears in the columns of powerful national magazines and would seem to indicate that such publications are throwing open their pages to any arguments the brewers may compose."

Meanwhile the W. C. T. U., along with the Anti-Saloon League, which works from its headquarters in Washingon and through its various state units, is pounding hard at the matter of beer drinking in Army camps. The W. C. T. U. has been particularly interested in authenticated reports that in at least one camp, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, beer is served with meals, while the soldiers get but half a pint of milk a day.

In connection with this phase of the problem, the American Business Men's Research Foundation declares: "Recent outbreaks of soldiers and their rioting over tavern conditions in camps in East St. Louis and earlier in Louisiana within the past fortnight are, in our opinion, clear proof that the sale of beer inside camps is not successful in preventing soldier dissipation, and to those who know what a little liquor will do, even in the form of beer, it affords rather strong circumstantial evidence that its sale at all is more likely to whet the appetite for more and stronger liquor than to diminish that temptation."

Edward E. Blake, editor of the National Prohibitionist, organ of the Prohibition National Committee, says he believes resistance to adoption of more stringent rules regarding sale of liquor to soldiers is due to fear that "such enforcement would prove so effective that the people might be led to adopt the same principle for the entire Nation."

And further in this connection Mr. Blake points out that it is no new policy of the Government to keep intoxicants away from the Army. He declares that this policy was followed in the Civil War and in the World War, citing Abraham Lincoln's support of measures in 1861 which provided protection to the Union soldiers from exploitation by liquor dealers, even then aggressively active in their own commercial interests.

Women Nearly Equal Men Legally Survey Indicates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—American women today have practically achieved equality with men—on the statute books.

That is the conclusion of a three-year study just completed by Miss Sara Louise Buchanan of the United States Women's Bureau as a part of a League of Nations survey of the legal status of women in various countries of the world.

There are still discriminations. Oklahoma's constitution excludes women from election to eight major state offices. Wisconsin's legislative employees must be men. Twenty-three States still exclude women from jury service. In 15 States the father has the first right to the custody, services and earnings of his legitimate minor child.

At the same time, Miss Buchanan points out that all differences on statute books today are not discriminations against women. Some of the distinctions, she says, arise because there are two sexes and both cannot have final jurisdiction in the same decision. Others, such as the legal age of maturity and age of consent to marriage are attributed to physical differences.

Woman's Status Today

Women's legal position today Miss Buchanan concludes, "is in many respects comparable with that of men, in a few respects it may be considered superior to man's, and in some important respects it is definitely inferior to that occupied by man."

Major discriminations still remaining on the statue books the Women's Bureau study attributes to "mass inertia in the gearing of law to social progress, rather than a prejudiced attitude of the State toward any particular group of citizens."

Married Women Better Off

The Women's Bureau survey stems back to an attempt of the National Woman's Party to interest the League of Nations in international action for legal equality such as is provided for the United States in the Party's proposed equal rights amendment which has been before Congress for more exact information on the status of women in the United States and Miss Buchanan was put to work searching through constitutions, official statutes and court decisions for provisions affecting women. Her survey is the most comprehensive ever made in the United States on the subject. The number of subjects in a survey directed by the National League of Women Voters 15 years ago was almost doubled in Miss Buchanan's study.

Outside Federal reforms in suffrage and equal citizenship, the most striking reforms of the last century probably have been in the more dignified position accorded married women. Seventy-five years ago a woman's status changed immediately upon marriage. She lost all right to control of her property. She could not sue or be sued in her own name. She had no standing before the law as a separate entity. Control of her real estate passed to her husband and he could manage it and have the use of all income, rent and profits therefrom without her interference.

Today, Miss Buchanan points out, "a married woman's status as a member of her family has achieved more nearly that of a partner with her husband, as to both rights and responsibilities."

Marriage laws of the several States generally make no distinction between sexes. Exceptions noted are few and minor. For the most part, annulment and divorce provisions are without sex distinctions.

In half the States parents are declared joint natural guardians of their minor children, with equal rights and privileges in regard to custody, services and earnings. In more than half the States parents are equally eligible to qualify for appointment as guardian of the estates of their minor children.

Man Still Head of Family

The husband is first liable for support of his family, but a number of States have placed liability on the wife also, usually under a condition or limitation.

In all States, a married woman may own property in her right and name, but in a few she is subject to restrictions in dealing with her separate property which do not apply to a married man.

The grant to the husband of choice of domicile and of custody of minor children, Miss Buchanan attributes 'largely to the policy of fixing responsibility for family support on one person as head of the family."

The same reason lies behind the customary provision that cooperative earnings of husband and wife after marriage belong to the husband. In the eight community property States — Louisiana, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington, even property acquired separately by the wife after marriage is given to the husband.

Submitting Miss Buchanan's report to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today, Miss Mary Anderson, Women's Bureau Director, said she hoped it would be impetus to the effort to gear certain discriminatory laws "more closely to the realities of social progress."

Scouts Promised No Militarizing

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 29 (AP)—Dr. James E. West, chief executive officer of the Boy Scouts of America, pledges that as long as he lives Boy Scouts will never be militarized.

"Militarization would defeat the purposes of the organization" he told a dinner assembly yesterday. "However, a man with Scout training is more apt to be among the volunteers in an emergency because of his feeling of responsibility. And he makes a better soldier as a result of his training, according to Army men."

Dr. West said he wished the Girl Scouts would call themselves something else.

"Boys like to feel they are men when they become Boy Scouts," he declared.

"They don't notice there are Girl Scouts until they get around 15 years old, but when they do notice it they usually don't like it."

Dr. West proposed it might be a good idea for the Girl Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls to merge.

Worker Held as Saboteur In Martin Plane Factory

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29 (AP)—E. A. Soucy, Special Agent in charge of the Baltimore Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced today the arrest of Michael William Etzel, for what he said was admitted sabotage against airplanes at the Glenn L. Martin plant, where he had been employed since August, 1939.

Mr. Soucy said that Mr. Etzel made a statement to F. B. I. and company officials, saying:

"I feel that German people are all right and that everything is the fault of the German Government, not the people themselves, and I did not want these planes we were making at the Martin plant to be used against the German people, so I damaged the ships."

Etzel was arraigned before United States Commissioner James K. Cullen, and held on a charge of violating the sabotage statute, filed by United States Attorney Bernard J. Flynn. Mr. Cullen entered a plea of innocent for Etzel and set another hearing for next Wednesday. He told Etzel he did this to "give you every opportunity to defend yourself."

Mr. Flynn charged specifically that Mr. Etzel, arrested yesterday, "willfully did injure and commit depredations against property being manufactured for the War Department" by cutting electrical circuits on Martin B-26 bombers.

Hitler Sign Clue

Mr. Soucy, declaring that Mr. Etzel's was the first such case in this vital defense area, said his implication "was the outgrowth of a check being made to determine the identity of the individual responsible for a cardboard bearing blue and red pencilled lettering and located in one of the B26 bombers, signed 'Heil Hitler.'"

The F. B. I. agent added "the investigation leading to his arrest was the report of a series of wire cuttings starting early in July, 1941, of vital electrical circuits and more recently the cutting of battery drain-off tubes, in the latter instance the tubes subsequently being placed in the gas tanks through the aperature where the liquidometer is ultimately attached.

"Fortunately, each of these malicious acts was detected by rigid inspection system and constant investigative activity. Each of these acts was carefully concealed to avoid immediate detection, and their sporadic occurrance entailed continuous and unrelenting coverage.

Carefully Timed

"The acts were carefully timed to cast suspicion on hundreds of employees, adding to the investigative difficulties."

Mr. Etzel denied association with any others, maintaining that he committed the acts for his own purposes, Mr. Soucy related.

Investigation into the case was made by E. A. Schurman, Chief of the Martin Plant Protection Force; Special Agents of the F. B. I., and representatives of the military inspection unit stationed at the plant.

Two Generals Promoted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate yesterday the nominations of Brigadier Generals Charles B. Price and Philip H. Torrey of the Marine Corps, to be Major Generals.

Connor to Serve Again On Chapel Hill Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.,—Dr. R. D. W. Connor, who recently resigned as National Archivist in Washington, will be welcomed back here, where he formerly served on the faculty of the University of North Carolina from 1921 to 1934. He will be the first to hold the new Craige Chair of Jurisprudence and History here, endowed for $150,000 by Burton Craige, attorney of Winston-Salem, who is an alumnus of the university and a member of the board of trustees.

A Brighter 'Liberty' To Depict Freedom

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 29

They're going to dress up the Statue of Liberty—55 years old today—in a gown of brilliant lights.

Her torch, under the new lighting system, will be rekindled with beacon lamps, and her beauty will be heightened by a battery of spotlights.

Much of the new equipment will be contributed by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, whose lamp division Vice-President, D. S. Youngholm, commented:

"It seems fitting during these critical days that the light of freedom and tolerance symbolized by the Statue of Liberty should burn even brighter in a world blacked out by dictatorship and war."

Nazis Want to See the Map

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP)—German spokesmen, still fuming over President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech, challenged the President today to produce a map which he said disclosed German aspirations in South America.

If such a map exists, the spokesmen challenged the President to prove it authentic.

Authorized Germans studied recently published maps of South America and speculated whether the President referred to any of these. They distributed to foreign correspondents photograph copies of one recent map which they said appeared in the August number of Fortune Magazine and showed South America as a sort of political question mark.

The spokesman said that by refusal to disclose the documents on which his charges were based Mr. Roosevelt "ducks the issue."

To Anglo-American comment that the German reaction to the President's speech was violent, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman quoted a German proverb: "A big axe is required for a big block of wood."

Asked whether the President's speech would affect diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, the spokesman said "We have other things to worry about."

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels in a published appeal yesterday to Berlin residents pointed to "the coming certainly not easy weeks" and asked them to "keep your heads high and never give in."

"I know you have it hard today," he wrote. "You must all work as never before.

"Your wives sometimes stand for hours before stores in order to buy some vegetables. Your children frequently are sent into the country and separated from you for months.

"Sometimes you have to go without a glass of beer, sometimes without cigarettes.

"Then because necessary hands are not available, you have to shovel coal; then at nights go into air raid protection cellars and after two hours sleep back to hard work.

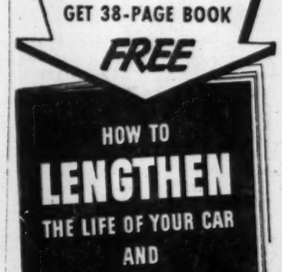
"That is the way it is in many cities of the Reich and in some even worse."



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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Bay State High Up as Buyer Of Defense Bonds

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts ranks eighth in the purchase of Series B defense bonds and sixth in the purchase of defense stamps, Hartford Powel of the United States Treasury Department in Washington today told club women of the State gathered at the Statler Hotel for the Press Defense Conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. The total sales in the Nation amount to $1,750,000,000 he said.

The purchase of bonds is one patriotic service that involves no self-sacrifice, said Mr. Powel. A $75 investment grows to $100 when the bond matures.

Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, Defense Chairman for the State Federation, who with Miss Estelle G. Marsh, State Press Chairman, presided at the day's session, announced that defense stamps were on sale today at the Conference, as at other State Federation meetings. Many clubs as well as individual members are buying bonds regularly she said.

Author's Experience in Germany

Ann Bridge, English author now living in Cambridge, told of personal experiences in arranging for German translations of her books and German publication thereof.

She said that even as early as 1935 the restrictions placed by the German Government on authors and publishers made it impossible for the people to have the kind of literature they craved—literature of decency and humanity and hope. She described how the censorship in the Totalitarian State acts to stifle all creative efforts, but especially in the field of literature.

Miss Marsh presided at the luncheon at which Lars Moen, American author and playright, was guest speaker, discussing "fifth column" activities in Europe before the war under the title "Termites at Work."

Theater and Press Guests

Other guests of the luncheon, which was attended by 400 clubwomen from all parts of the State, were Alan Dinehart, playright and star of his latest play, "Separate Rooms"; Effie Shannon of "Arsenic and Old Lace"; and Viola Gordon Munro, whose husband heads the Shubert Theaters.

There were greetings at the morning session by the State Federation President, Mrs. David A. Westcott, and editors of the club pages of the Boston papers.

In the afternoon, a pageant, "United We Stand" (the theme of the Conference), was presented. Mrs. Tregoning represented Defense; Mrs. Whitfield W. Johnson, Democracy; Mrs. Edwin G. Broadhurst, Peace; and Mrs. Joseph Burnett, Victory. The narrator was Mrs. Arthur L. Atwood, author of the pageant. Music was by George Wheeler, tenor, and Mrs. Henry Williams Inman, accompanist.





By a Staff Photographer

Actress Finds Display Attractive

Miss Jean Sincere (right), at present in Boston with the "Arsenic and Old Lace" company, visits the Rumtiques Sale of the New England Farm and Garden Association at Horticultural Hall and admires a doll with Mrs. Hubert L. Carter of Newtonville, President of the Association.

Something Old, Something New Hub 'Rumtiques Sale' Has It

The annual Rumtiques Sale of the New England Farm and Garden Association opened at 11 a. m. today in Horticultural Hall. The multitude of contributions, consisting of everything from Berg-dorf Goodman gowns to dutsy school textbooks, gave fascinating promise of a profitable day, not alone for the Association, but for its value-hunting customers.

The profits of the sale will go to the support of the Farm and Garden Shop on Newbury Street. The three annual sales thus far conducted have proved highly successful, according to Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the Association.

Mrs. Carter said the work of the North Country Unit of the Farm and Garden Association has this year been stimulating to women in the country districts. It inaugurated what were known as Friday Markets, in the town of Jefferson, N. H. Each Friday during the month of August a market was held for produce brought in by farm women. From far and near they came bringing fresh loaves of bread, sometimes baked at 4 o'clock that morning, jars of jellies, fresh vegetables, and dairy products. The project became so popular, both with the farm women and with those who came to buy, that there was a demand for its continuance next season. It brought quite a substantial profit to the farm women, since all money taken in went back to them, except for 10 per cent for maintenance of the market.

Belmont Women Learn of Danger

The need of efficient civilian defense measures was stressed today by J. Watson Flett, who spoke at the Belmont Woman's Club under the auspices of the Civics and Legislation Committee of that club.

One finds a good deal of inertia, Mr. Flett said, with regard to this need, for several diverse reasons. Yet we must look upon civilian defense as simply preparing to protect one's home in case of war. Civilian defense measures do not bring war nearer. Therefore the woman who feels herself opposed to entrance into the war, can still co-operate in civilian defense of her community with a whole heart, the speaker pointed out.

Mr. Flett told of the damage that could be done to Belmont in case of invasion by an enemy force, and what measures were already under way in the town's defense system to prepare for such damage.

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters were invited to be guests of the Belmont Club at this meeting; and refreshments were served.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Thursday, Oct. 30
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc) Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Fashion Authority Speaks Friday

June Hamilton Rhodes, nationally known fashion authority, will be the guest speaker Friday night at a dinner meeting of the Fashion Group of Boston to be held at the Hotel Vendome. Her subject will be "Fashion's Place in Defense Morale," illustrated with a showing of new winter costumes including creations of such designers as Hattie Carnegie, Capt. Edward Molyneaux, and Nettie Rosenstein, modeled by professional mannequins.

Miss Rhodes is recognized for her work as director of the Bureau of Fashion Trends in New York and as Director of Publicity for the Retail Jewelers' Guild and the Orchid Growers Association.

The Fashion Group of Boston includes in its membership leading women executives in the fields of advertising, retailing, styling education, and manufacture and was founded four years ago. Miss Lillian Beckett, stylist for the R. H. White Company, is regional director, and Miss Muriel Cox, co-director of the Chamberlain School, is in charge of the program.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
5:00 p. m. News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Dance Tunes.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Entr'acte; Dance Orchestra; We Present.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; Dance Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Music from Hungarian Conservatory. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.19 meg., 19.8 m., JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Second Act of "Don Giovani," Mozart. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Flashback. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

N. H. Water Resources Board Divided on Flood Control Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 29 — Members of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board are split over the request of the Federal Government for approval of flood control reservoirs at Hopkinton-Everett, West Peterboro, and Mountain Brook it was disclosed today with the release of the majority and minority reports. Three members favor the plan while Milton Shapiro, the fourth member, has submitted the minority report.

Mr. Shapiro says that "while New Hampshire should be ready to co-operate in every way to assure flood protection for communities in Massachusetts, it must also assure that the reservoirs, which wil be located wholly in the New Hampshire portion of the basin, shall be used to the best interest of the people of New Hampshire.

"From the point of view of New Hampshire there are three important considerations:

"1. The best flood control protection for New Hampshire communities.

"2. The preservation of the greatest possible acreage of farm lands, and

"3. The best utilization of reservoir sites to produce economical power for service to its farms, homes and industries.

"In terms of all these considerations, my decision must be in favor of the location of flood control reservoirs as high up in the Merrimack tributaries as possible. . . . The Board has before it two plans which represent a considerable evolution of study of the entire question. I wish to make certain observations on the contrasting plans. It seems to me it is more important to develop real multiple-purpose projects which will provide a large dam and reservoir which would be kept in an empty state except when filled by exceptional floods. . . . If large sums of money are to be spent for flood control, we should get the additional benefits of water power.

"The real multiple-purpose idea is better from the point of view of the localities affected, providing at all times attractive reservoirs which may serve as centers of recreation instead of an empty reservoir which inevitably represents somewhat of a scenic scar. The real multiple-purpose plan is also better from the point of view of providing ultimately the most economical power for the homes, farms nad industries of the area. It provides complete control of stream flow above the power developments, thus assuring generation when needed by the power load. This, I think, will fit in with the R. E. A. program to add to the prosperity of the region."

The majority report signed by Board members Walter G. White, Waldo W. Buckminster, and Patrick J. Hinchey approves all of the requested projects. As far as the Hopkinton-Everett project is concerned, the majority report points out that it would create a 6,300-acre reservoir, would cost $11,300,000, that the tax loss through the taking of the property would be about $9,500 a year; and that "the construction of this reservoir will practically eliminate flood damages on the lower Contoocook and Merrimack Rivers in New Hampshire and together with the Franklin Falls and Blackwater Reservoirs will afford flood control benefits amounting to $1,064,000 annually, or nearly three-fourths of the total estimated average annual flood loss in the basin."

Wire Merger Opposed

TORONTO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Delegates to the 19th convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of the American Federation of Labor urged continuation of "flat, uncompromising opposition to merger" of the Postal and Western Union telegraph companies in the United States.



Lyman Fisher

Leafless Trees Sway in an October Wind

Just before the snow flies, the New England landscape has a charm peculiar to the season. Gray days produce wondrous effects in softened color. Bright days offer a sky of bluest blue and in between come days when great fleecy clouds go scudding across the sky. Leaves have fallen from the branches of the trees and the framework of summer's green glory sways in the winds from the north and serves as nature's harp to carry the melody of winter over the land.

Pardon Authority Dispute Weighed in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 29—Whether or not Gov. Robert O. Blood and his Executive Council will pardon a parolee from the State Industrial School or leave decision to the School's trustees will be settled, it is expected, at the next session of the Council. At a precedent-making hearing, the Governor and Council heard the request for the pardon, as well as the objections of the School's trustees.

The trustees based their objections not on the request itself but on the basis that such a practice endangers the parole system. The trustees further take the stand that the handling of minors' cases should be left to the School's trustees without executive intervention.

The Week in New Hampshire

New Light

A new area of New Hampshire has been electrified through the opening of approximately 100 miles of new lines of the Grange-sponsored Rural Electrification Administration-financed New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc. The new lines serve sections of the towns of Lisbon, Littleton, Easton, Bath, Landaff, Benton, Haverhill and Woodstock. Considerable additional of lines in this area will be made shortly under a new appropriation from the REA.

The Co-operative already has more than 1,100 miles of lines in operation in New Hampshire providing electricity for approximately 5,000 rural homes and farms in 131 New Hampshire communities. Officials of the Co-operative point out that their program is being somewhat slowed up by difficulties in obtaining materials. But officials of the organization have been assured by the authorities in Washington that the needed materials will be forthcoming. Officials expect that the end of the calendar year will find more than 1,500 miles of Co-operative lines in operation.

Seawall

Work will get under way shortly on the $155,000 seawall at Hampton Beach. The contract for the 3,400-foot wall has been awarded to the New England Foundation Company of Boston which will start shortly placing the steel piling; in the spring the concrete will be poured. The wall will extend from opposite the Ashworth Hotel to Haverhill Street and is intended to protect a large portion of the beach property which has been constantly endangered by coastal waters.

Wealth and Income

It cost $15,380 to conduct a study of the wealth and income of the State of New Hampshire, according to a report filed with the Secretary of State by the Commission for the Promotion of the Wealth and Income of the People of New Hampshire.

While the study was approved by the New Hampshire Legislature, the funds to make it possible came entirely from public subscriptions. The Commission's membership included Francis P. Murphy, then Governor; Samuel Crowther; Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire; Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Representative Foster Stearns, and Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen. The balance sheet set up is believed to be the first bookkeeping picture ever computed of the business and private wealth and income of a State as a whole. It will be possible to bring the figures up to date at any time in the future by following the pattern adopted.

Priorities

Sand and gravel pits are being included among mines being listed by Edward Ellingwood, State Industrial agent, for priority ratings. Mines, quarries, and pits will receive a serial number and the numbers will be included in Mining Order preference rating P-56. Governor Blood recently named Mr. Ellingwood as co-ordinator of mines for New Hampshire. Although quarries and sand and gravel pits represent the major mineral production of the State, several other products essential to defense production, including mica, are being removed from the New Hampshire hills.

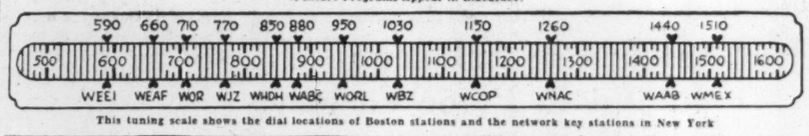
Women in Defense

Sixty New Hampshire women have spent a week at New Hampshire's first Defense Training School for Women and have received diplomas. Dressed in overalls and slacks, the women spent the week at the Belknap County Recreation Area at Gilford, where classes were held in air-raid watching, fighting incendiary bombs, rescue work and work under gas attacks.

Held under the auspices of the State Council of Defense, the school not only served as a means of training this limited number of women, but it provided a group of women who will work with others in spreading the knowledge obtained. A chemical service company from the Army Air Base at Manchester provided the instruction in working under gas attacks. The women donned gas masks and entered a gas chamber.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Musical Program	'Orphans of Divorce''; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	The Music Box	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"WCAE Airliners," Earl	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Truxell; vocalists	Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sports Comments	Sports and music
4:00	Songs of Centuries;	Neil Giles	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Columbia Con. Or.	Neil Giles	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Studio Talk	Club Matinee: News	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Political Talk	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30	Story of Song...	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Political Talk	Sports results; Music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	sketch	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Political Talk
8:00	"Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Political Talk	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Political Talk	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album"; recordings
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney";	Political Talk	Classical Album
9:45	guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	Political Talk	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Local Sports
10:30	Political Talk	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	Les Brown's Orchestra	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Musical Knowledge	Les Brown's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	From London: A. Mann	Local Sports
11:30	Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	BBC News; Orchestra	BBC News; orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Monroe's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie; songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"; music	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15	American School of	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larson's Music
9:30	the Air	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00	Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Famous Fathers"	"Help Mate"; drama	Political Talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Home Forum: talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	Political Talk	Singing Strings
11:15	Man I Married	Music; News; Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Stories; Music; News	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Comment; Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Talk; Allen Roth's Sym-	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Jerry Sears' Orchestra
2:15	Serial drama	phony	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jerry Sears' Orchestra
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:45	'Kate Hopkins'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Grimm's Daughters"	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00	Studio Interview	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Harvard-Williams debate:	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	"Should Communicat'ns	Sports and music
3:45	Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Be Govt. Controlled?"	Sports and music
4:00	Cincinnati Conserv-	Studio Program	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	atory of Music	Richard Liebert, organ	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	A Boy, Girl, Song	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolairs"
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong," sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Political Talk	Lum 'n' Abner	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Financial Talk
6:30	Political Talk	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political talk	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Rookies"; comedy	Victor Herbert's Music
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	sketch; orchestra	recordings; talk
8:30	"Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Dance Music
8:45	solos; or. E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Political Talk	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	News Here and Abroad	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15	teur Hour	America's Town Meet-	Connie Boswell; Don	Colonial News Service	
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	ing: "How Can We	Ameche; J. Lester; Mu-	Political Talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:45	teur Hour	Stop Rising Prices?"	sic Maids; guests; orch.	Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Town Meeting	Rudy Vallee Show; John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Football Preview	First Piano Quartet	Barrymore; guests	Les Brown's Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Dance Time	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	quartet; guests; orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Alpineers"; orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	National Defense Talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Music"; network	Want"	Postview "Sons of Fun,"	Jimmie Fidler	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Dance music	Music You Want	interviews	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station Notice

Massachusetts

Holyoke—Monday, Nov. 10, to Friday, Nov. 14, inc., 9:15 a. m., WHYN, 1400kc.

FLOWERS
Telegraphed Anywhere-Anytime
Penn Florist
124 Tremont St., Boston, Lib. 4317

Damasks
for Fall and Holiday Tables

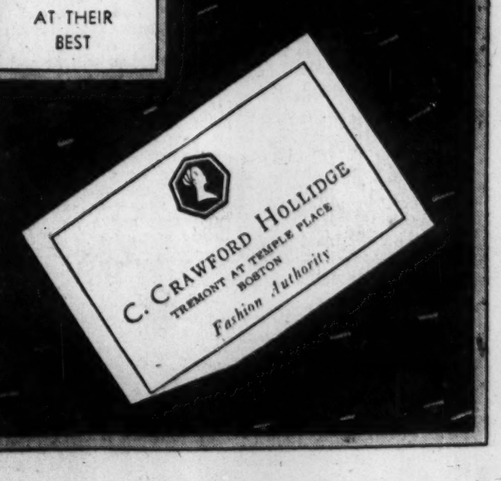
We have in stock Irish linen or rayon damask cloths in all sizes and many colors, and a good supply of separate white breakfast or luncheon and dinner napkins.

More of these imports are at present unobtainable. Purchases made now at reasonable prices will insure you really fine table linen for years to come.

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Boston Mayoralty Candidates Hurl Charges as Campaign Enters Final Stages

Vermont Rears A New Statue Of Ethan Allen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 29—Ethan Allen, Vermont's patron, fighting pioneer, is back at his old stand on the State House portico. It is the same likeness as portrayed by the sculptor, Larkin Mead, 80 years ago, but the marble is new, carved by Aristide Piccini, Vermont Marble Company sculptor.

Today, the marble figure was unveiled by Francis Sheridan and Harold Shea, Boy Scouts of Troop 4, Montpelier, in the presence of Gov. William H. Wills, Mayor William C. Corry, and other State and city officials and heads of many civic and patriotic organizations.

Judge Deane C. Davis of Barre gave the historic oration; the Montpelier military band played and choral groups sang "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "God Bless America." The invocation and benediction at the unveiling ceremony were given by Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Norwich University.

The original statue had stood on the portico since 1861. Time and weather had taken their toll to such an extent that the General Assembly ordered the original statue removed and a new one made. Then followed during the last summer a period of controversy while the legislative committee pondered the possibility of a new location on the State House terrace. Public opinion, however, demanded a return to the original setting and the Governor and his committee acquiesced, so Ethan looks down from his elevation, it is to be hoped, for at least 80 more years.

Bay State Girl Wins Mural Job

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—A Government-sponsored competition open to New England artists for a mural decoration for the Southington, Conn., post office was won by Miss Ann Hunt Spencer of (Saw Mill Lot, R. F. D.) Housatonic, Mass., it was announced here today.

As winner of the competition, sponsored by the Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency, Miss Spencer was awarded an $800 contract for the execution and installation of her painting.

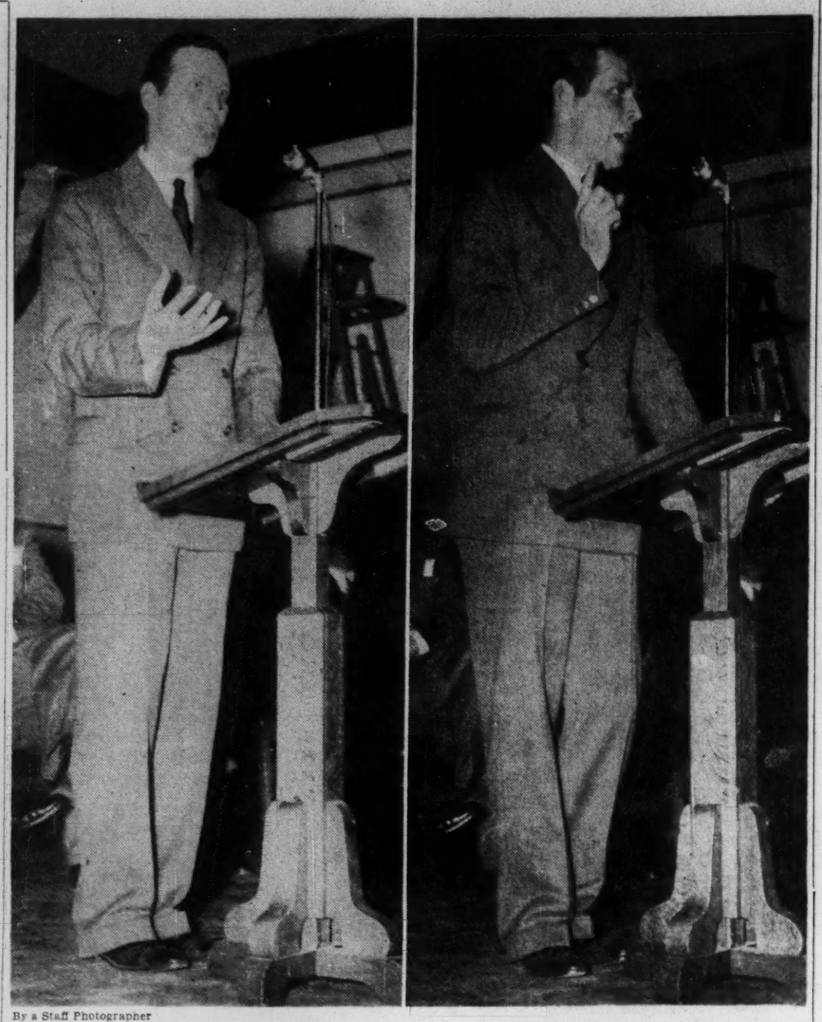
Henry A. La Farge, Chairman of the advisory jury upon whose recommendation the commission was awarded, said Miss Spencer's design was selected from among 46 entries. The pictures were judged with the names of the competitors sealed until the winner had been chosen.

Her design represents a summer landscape in which are featured some of the landmarks of the Southington countryside.

Included in the membership of the advisory jury were Theodore Sizer, Director of the Yale University Gallery of Art; Charles H. Sawyer, Director of the Worcester Art Museum, and Winslow Ames, Director of the Lyman Allyn Museum, New London.

Captain Walters Loses In Nova Scotia Election

HALIFAX, Oct. 29 (AP)—Capt. Angus Walters, retired skipper of the famous racing schooner Bluenose, lost a race today. A conservative candidate in Nova Scotia's general election, he ran last in a field of four in Lunenberg.



By a Staff Photographer

Candidate Tobin Tells the Voters

Left—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin speaks at a political rally at Roosevelt School, near Egleston Square. "Does this auditorium look as it used to look for years?" the Mayor asks voters of the district. "No! This building has been painted from top to bottom under my administration. School buildings all over Boston have never been in better condition," he asserts in answering a charge that he has allowed Boston's school buildings to deteriorate. Right—"Not once, but three times, did Curley cut Mothers' Aid relief allowances when he was Mayor," declares Mr. Tobin in scoring former Mayor James M. Curley, a vigorous opponent. "Curley is the only Mayor that has cut Mothers' Aid allowances since that form of relief was established. Does that sound as if he is the 'friend of the poor' that he claims to be?"

Tobin Strikes Blow at Curley 'Monument'

Construction of the Sumner Traffic Tunnel by former Mayor James M. Curley was "a Roman holiday for favored landsharks" because land-takings gobbled up 42 per cent of the cost of the $19,000,000 project, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin charged today as Boston's Mayoralty battle neared a climax.

The Mayor's charge came as School Committeeman Joseph Lee, a third contestant, suddenly took up the oft-repeated Curley cry that Mr. Tobin is "carrying the banner for the bankers." Mr. Curley chimed in with an assertion that Mayor Tobin has granted "over $100,000,000 in tax abatements to downtown Boston realtors and bankers." Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, the fourth contestant, meanwhile deplored the trend toward centralization of government.

Denouncing Mr. Curley's repeated assertion that he had built monuments and public buildings while the Tobin administration had produced nothing, Mayor Tobin described the Tunnel as "an example of a monument a certain candidate boasts about, but which you must dig deep each year to pay for."

Lost Money

The Sumner Tunnel has lost money since it was opened, partly because of debt service on the loans for construction, the Mayor declared. He reviewed the Tunnel situation in a radio speech last night. Countering Mr. Curley's talk about "monuments," Mr. Tobin held he had left a "monument" to taxpayers in the form of State aid and economies which have reduced the tunnel deficit from around $500,000 to slightly over $100,000 a year and in four years of decent and upright government.

While admitting that the Tunnel was a "much-needed improvement," the Mayor asserted that the land-takings were excessive and that if the situation had been properly presented, the Legislature could have been persuaded to finance the project.

He blamed Mr. Curley for the "attitude" of the Legislature "for these 30 years" that Boston should be allowed to "stew in its own juice."

"For 12 long years our City was headed by a Mayor in whose word the Legislature placed no faith, in whose appeals the Legislature saw no merit, in whose reputation for honorable dealing they had no confidence," he declared.

The Mayor invaded the traditional Curley stronghold in Ward 9, Roxbury, last night and received a big ovation. He also spoke at the Roosevelt School near Egleston Square, in Ward 11, and appeared at several downtown hotels.

Hostile Territory

Mr. Curley meanwhile invaded hostile territory in Republican sections of West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury. He accused Mayor Tobin of closing the East Boston Relief Hospital, the Haymarket Relief Station, branch libraries, and fire stations. He asserted the Mayor basked in the sun at Miami on St. Valentine's Day of 1940 while Boston struggled with a big blizzard, but did not mention that the Mayor flew back to Boston to take over direction of the snow-clearance.

He asserted the Mayor had attempted to push a $19,000,000 "steal" for a radial highway through the Legislature this year. He had previously boasted that he blocked this effort. Mayor Tobin retorted in speeches last night that under his bill the State Highway Fund would have borne the entire cost of construction—but that in 1924 Mr. Curley, then Mayor, also sought a central artery and proposed that the entire cost should be borne by the taxpayers of Boston.

Mr. Curley chided the Mayor for installing the "trickle system" in cases of overdue water bills, and claimed that the Mayor had had the water "shut off" in "homes where children dwelt."

School Committeeman Lee meanwhile classed all three of his opponents as "machine politicians." One of his major engagements last night was a fairly attended rally at the Michelangelo School in the North End, a section where he claims great strength.

Only Veteran

Mr. Lee asserted he is the only candidate entitled to the war veterans' vote because he is the only veteran in the contest.

Telling his audiences that "Lee gets things done," the candidate declared that "as School Committeeman, I started courses in economic welfare problems in all the last six grades of our Boston schools, so students can learn to deal with later life situations of earning a living. I took the padlocks off 200 school playyards for afternoon and summer play, and opened the intermediate school gymnasiums for after-school play."

Mr. Lee criticized the Mayor for allowing $1,000,000 to accumulate in the George Robert White Fund surplus instead of using the money for worthy civic projects. He told the North End audience that Mr. Tobin had caused a reversal of a White Fund decision to spend $350,000 on a play center.

Former Mayor Nichols appeared at political open meetings held by the East Boston Democratic Women's Club and the Robert Gould Shaw House in Roxbury. He observed that he favors "aid to Britain as part of our national defense, but no American troops on foreign soil and no entangling alliances."

If elected, Mr. Nichols went on, he "would try to give the President all the help that a Mayor can give in his effort to keep America from armed conflict."



By a Staff Photographer

Candidate Lee States His Case

Left—School Committeeman Joseph Lee, candidate for Mayor of Boston, speaks at a political rally at Michelangelo School in the North End. "Tobin, Curley, and Nichols are all machine politicians," Mr. Lee tells his hearers. "The people of Boston can get rid of the strangle-hold of these politicians by electing Lee." Right—"I am a veteran of fights for the people, as a private citizen and public officer, against the shortsightedness of professional politicians who would deny beaches to the people of the West End, sailboats to the kids of the West End, a mothers' rest camp on the Cummings Estate in Woburn, and the benefits of $1,000,000 of White Fund money."

Governor Puts Defense in Van In Connecticut

Defense News in Brief

"Country Above Self"—Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut today called upon the people of his State to put "Country above self" in a special message printed in Civilian Defense News, a publication of the State Defense Council. Pointing out that "normal conditions" and "business as usual" were of necessity suspended for the "duration," the Governor said. "Businessman, housewife, worker, professional—each has a part to play in the tasks ahead, each has a service to give to our country."

"To preserve the free way of life, we have entered a period of total defense, to prepare ourselves against possible attack and to produce for the forces fighting aggression enough of the weapons of war to defeat the powers of outlawry."

Businessmen, the Governor continued, "must understand that victory is not easily bought. They must understand that they are in a great civilian army which is fighting a battle of production against the combined capacities of all the Axis Powers. 'Country above self' for businessmen means the gallant acceptance of priorities restrictions and of the temporary dislocations caused by the emergency.

"Housewives must face the facts calmly. Household luxuries will be sacrificed to the needs of defense production; commodity prices will rise; the dangers from without will be felt in every American home."

For working men and women, Governor Hurley said, "'Country above self' must be expressed in a genuine desire to maintain industrial peace, to toil and sweat and sacrifice in the war of Production."

For all classes the Governor urged service with local defense councils and in any one of the numerous civilian defense activities.

Building of a Bomber—"Bomber," a documentary film which succeeds in getting over its message largely through the spoken commentary written by Carl Sandburg, was shown to the press at a preview in Boston this week. About 10 minutes in length, the film might be termed a "defense report on film," portraying as it does the making of the B-26, one of the United States Army's crack multimotored medium bombing planes. It's the Government's way of saying, "Here's where some of your billions of dollars are going."

The film was photographed by the Division of Information of the Office of Emergency Management at the Glenn L. Martin plant at Baltimore, Md., where the B-26's and other planes for the Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force are being turned out. It is being released through the all-industry organization known as the Motion Picture Committee Co-operating for National Defense and will be shown at some 400 to 500 theaters in New England alone.

Colonel Christie Transferred—Lieut. Col. Albert F. Christie, who during 14 months as commander of the Fort Devens reception center saw it expand from a small office to 70 buildings, was transferred yesterday to the Philippine Islands. More than 39,000 selectees were processed at the center during his command. A native of Boston, Colonel Christie has served in Texas, Maine, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Panama. He joined the Regular Army as a lieutenant in 1917 and served with the 7th Division in the World War. Lieut. Col. Dana H. Allen will succeed Colonel Christie.

Balkans Expert Explains Why Nazis Will Lose

Hitler will not win this war because the Nazis are outnumbered by the man-power of the democracies, will be out-produced by their industrial capacity and because "deceit will not triumph," R. H. Markham, former Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, told 500 banquet guests at The Brotherhood Temple Ohabei Shalom last night.

Mr. Markham, principal speaker of the evening, pictured the superior force of 200,000,000 British, Canadians, Australians, and Americans against 80,000,000 Nazis. "Freedom's forces," he said, "have an industrial capacity more than twice as great as any the Nazis will be able effectively to mobilize."

Moreover, Hitler himself has unwittingly strengthened the forces against him in that the Nazi barbarity has united the righteous wrath of many classes, races, nations, and religions which have laid aside their differences in common cause against an aggressor.

"Right has not capitulated," Mr Markham reminded his hearers. "Hitler bases his whole system on deceit. Deceit will not triumph." And people of the conquered countries are but biding their time to rise against their captors.

Mr. Markham was introduced by Judge A. E. Pinanski. The other speaker of the evening was Judge Samuel J. Abrams, who paid tribute to the memory and the good works of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, comparing him with Abraham Lincoln as a great humanitarian, and predicting that history will record his good deeds, his championship of justice, his tolerance, and his broad concept of democracy.

Among the guests at the banquet, which was held in celebration of National Newspaper Week, were many newspaper notables, Neiman Fellows, and a large delegation from The Christian Science Monitor.

A musical program was presented by Cantor Robert H. Segal.

Quincy Stadium Is Declared Free And Open Field

The Quincy City Council today notified the police department that Quincy stadium is a free and open field, and that admissions cannot be legally forced at the gates.

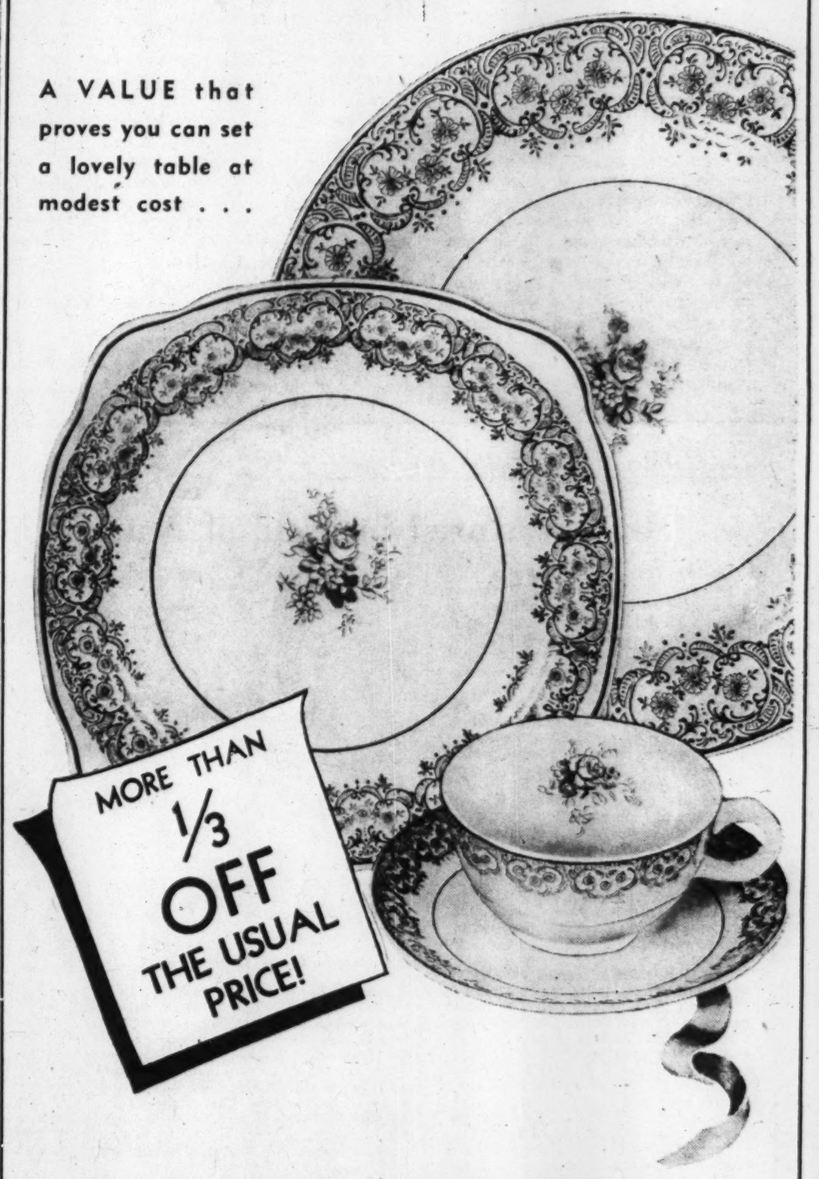
The opinion followed a revival of the controversy over admission rights, taxes and management, after the Quincy Park Commissioner had ordered the Weymouth High School football team off the field during a misunderstanding over the permit.

Councilman Laurence J. Curtin said he had been informed that school children have been refused admission to football contests in the stadium and that police officers should be informed to advise youngsters to use the gate to curtail the practice of jumping protective fences.

Under the provisions of the will making the property available to the city for stadium purposes, no admissions charges can legally be made. The situation has been a subject of debate since the Stadium was opened several years ago.

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FOURTH FLOOR—JORDAN'S ANNEX

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Twenty-seventh in a series of 36 pages)

What Is United States Doing in the War?

The Stranger from Washington was having his car greased at Joe's Filling Station in Pleasantville, Illinois. While he waited, he leaned back in Joe's swivel chair (the one that was salvaged from Lawyer Burns' office) and talked with Bob Kosloff, who had just been laid off down at the water heater factory because the priorities wouldn't let the factory have copper to make coils.

In answer to Bob's question whether it is necessary to shut off ordinary manufacturing for the sake of defense work, the Stranger had just explained that his work was to try to spread defense work so as to relieve unemployment—which led to this conversation:

Bob: Mister, I don't mind looking for a new job if it does any good. But what I want to know, is: "Are we really delivering the stuff?"

Stranger: Well, you probably saw the President's last report on the Lend-Lease material. He showed that in the past six months the United States has transferred more than $486,000,000 worth of goods to Great Britain and other Nations opposing Hitler. It is true that not a very large part of this was arms—only a little over $70,000,000 of it. The rest was food, machinery, lumber, steel, gasoline and oil, ships, repair of British warships in our docks, work on naval and air bases, and so forth. But we're shipping a lot of goods, and the amount is increasing all the time.

Joe (coming out from under the car): As I get it, this Lend-Lease material isn't the whole story, either. Didn't the British contract for a lot of stuff over here before we began handing it to 'em?

Stranger: You're exactly right. Colonel Jouett of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, which represents the airplane manufacturers, said the other day that in the first seven months of this year we sent the British nearly twice as many combat planes as they lost all year in defending the British Isles. Some of those planes went to Singapore or Africa as well as to Britain proper, and some went to China or the Dutch East Indies. But 97 per cent of those planes went under contracts made before the Lend-Lease process began. Besides, we have sent over a lot of guns and other things made before the Lend-Lease money was appropriated.

Joe: Then, how about our own Army; where does it come in?

Bob: I can tell you that, Joe. We split half and half; 50 per cent of what we produce goes overseas and 50 per cent stays here. Is that right?

Stranger: That's the way I understand it—as to military equipment. But really we've got to increase our production an awful lot if that 50 per cent is going to be enough to swing the scales, over there.

Bob: How's that? Aren't we the biggest manufacturing Nation in the world?

Stranger: Yes, but we've never gone in much for armament manufacture. We've never had any big munitions plants over here like the Krupp works, or Skoda or Schneider or Vickers. We've built automobiles, airplanes, radios, washing machines, and cash registers for peace-time living, but now we've got to learn in a hurry how to make guns and bombs and things like that, and we have to give up quite a few things in the process.

Joe: But aren't we really doing pretty well at this "arsenal of democracy" business?

Stranger: Yes, from one point of view, we're doing amazingly well. Considering where we started from—practically from scratch—we've increased our military production enormously. When the powder plant at Radford, Va., went into operation it raised our output of smokeless powder to six times what it was before the war began, and now the big ordnance works at Charlestown, Ind., has been added to that. Or, take it another way, Army officials have figured that we are producing weapons faster now than we were for some months after the United States had actually entered the World War in 1917.

Bob: But you sound as if there are several ways to figure it. What are some of the rest of them?

Stranger: Well, there's the question of how much we are doing by comparison with what the British are doing to save themselves.

Bob: You mean they are producing more fighting equipment than we are? On that little island and in spite of the air raids?

Stranger: I do, both absolutely and relatively. We have in the United States more than twice the population of Great Britain and Canada combined, more than twice the national income, and more than twice the natural resources. Yet if we lump Canada with the United Kingdom, their combined output of munitions as scheduled far into 1942 exceeds ours. Until recently they were building more medium and heavy tanks and more bombing planes than we were—and doing a large part of it under fire.

Bob: Well, are we doing as much as we can?

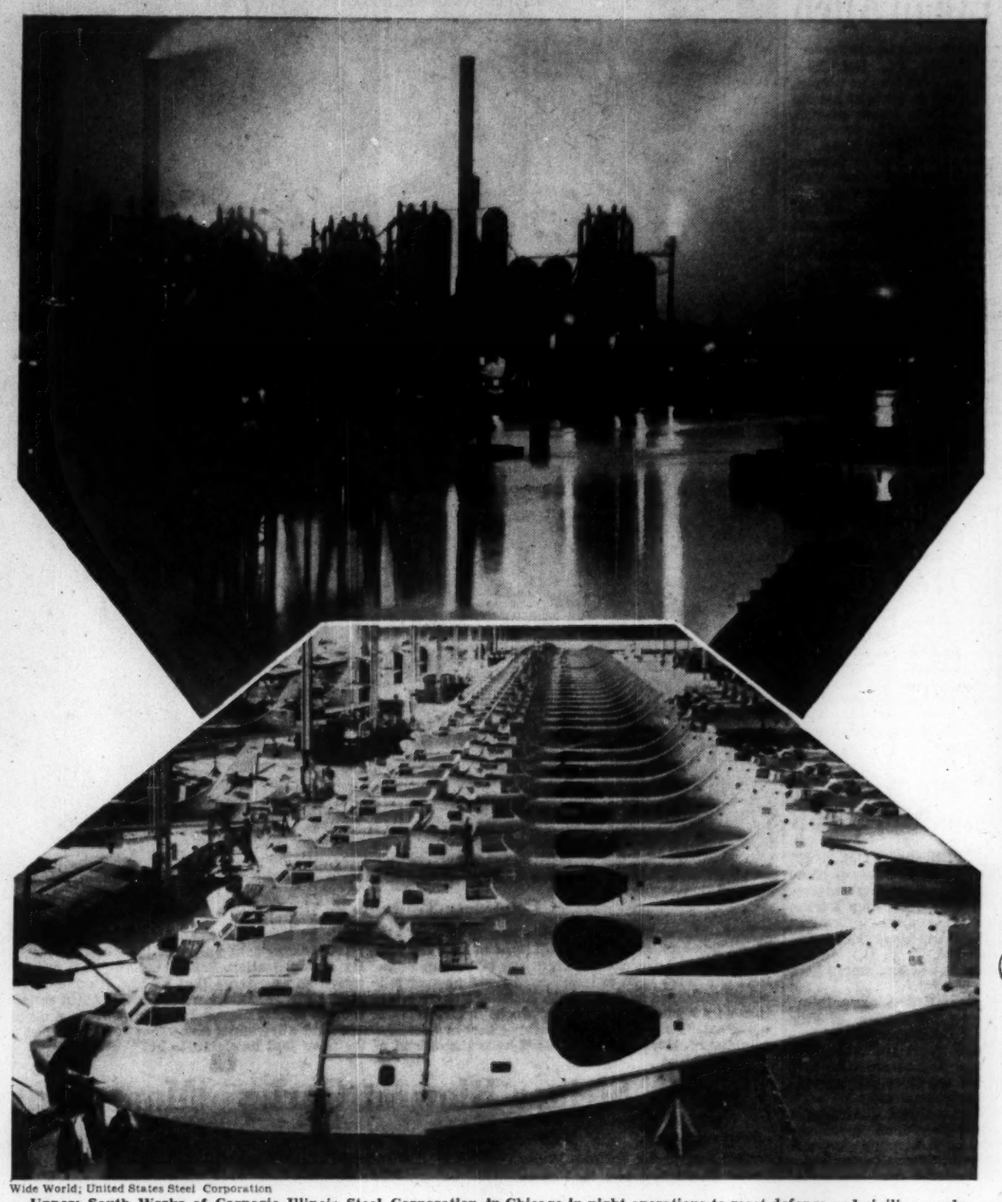
Stranger: Not by the standards of the Nations at war. They, both Germany and Britain, are devoting 50 per cent or more of their industrial production to war purposes. We are devoting 15 per cent of our efforts to military production and are only scheduled to increase this to 25 per cent next year.

Bob: And what would it take to do the job?

Stranger: Now you're getting to the real test. That test is, what it will take to win the war. Nobody knows exactly how much that would be. But Nazi Germany, with the resources of the conquered countries it has to draw upon, has more than twice the iron ore, twice the grain supplies, twice the manpower, and twice the industrial production of Great Britain. It is up to us to make up that difference and more than make it up; for it is not enough merely to match the enemy, it takes a preponderance of power to carry the fight to him. In war it's no use being second best, for that means you're licked. In the last analysis, the only test that counts is producing enough to win.

Joe: That makes sense to me, mister. . . . Your car's ready.

American Arsenal Works Around the Clock



Wide World; United States Steel Corporation

Upper: South Works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in Chicago in night operations to meet defense and civilian needs. Lower: Long row of Consolidated Aircraft PBY-5 model twin-engine navy patrol bombers on final fuselage assembly line at San Diego, California.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

U. S. Favored in Field of Natural Resources

The dictators have launched a total attack against democracy. Therefore, the arsenal of democracy requires total supplies for total defense. That is, food, clothing, arms, ships, funds—everything. To provide that the United States must bring to bear its total energy.

* * *

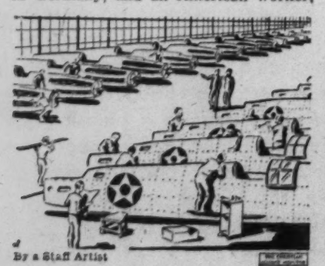
In the field of natural resources the United States is in a favored position. Not only does it, itself, possess most essential materials in abundance, but it has easy access to vast sources of supplies in Canada and Latin America. The United States has at its almost immediate disposal practically everything necessary for the mightiest arsenal in the history of man.

The principal deficiency of vital importance is raw rubber; 98 per cent of what is used comes from the East Indies area, from which the Axis powers might cut America off. That would cause inconvenience, but would not be a fatal handicap.

The United States' capacity to utilize natural resources is by far the greatest in the world. Normally it has produced far more of most things than any other country. This includes farming, mining, and industrial products.

Germany has been second, but normally not a close second. Here are some comparisons based on the latest pre-war data: the United States, Canada, and Chile produced 55 per cent of the world's copper, Germany 1.5 per cent. The United States produced 38 per cent of the world's steel, Germany and Austria 16 per cent. The United States produced 19.5 per cent of the world's iron ore; Germany and Austria 5.3 per cent; the United States produced 29 per cent of the world's coal; Germany and Austria 15.3 per cent; the United States 60.3 per cent of the world's petroleum, Germany and Austria 0.2 per cent; the United States produced 42 per cent of the world's cotton, 79 per cent of its sulphur, 11.5 per cent of its wool, 50 per cent of its corn, twice as much butter as any other country; more than twice as much meat as any other country; more than twice as much wheat as any other country, except Russia.

Germany has practically no gold reserves. The Nazis proclaim that their reserve of wealth and standard of value is labor, but the United States has more than twice as many gainfully employed as Germany, and an American worker,



By a Staff Artist



By a Staff Artist

because of mechanized aid, is more productive than a Nazi worker.

From every point of view, America is equipped to form the world's mightiest arsenal.

Nazis Got Head Start

America has a long way to go to catch up with Germany. The Nazis set out in 1933 to make war implements with which to dominate the world and got a head start that almost enabled them to win the race, at the very beginning. Germany spent $46,000,000,000 on war preparations before this war began. This enabled the Nazis to accumulate a supply of airplanes, tanks, ordnance, munitions, and reserves of materials such as had never existed before.

During 1938 Germany produced almost a fourth more coal than during the peak year of 1929; it produced not far from twice as much electricity, and almost 50 per cent more steel. From 1932 to 1938 the output of machines in Germany increased by 500 per cent. The number of workers employed increased 70 per cent.

During the slump of 1937-38, Germany increased its steel output by 15 per cent, as Great Britain and France decreased theirs by 20 per cent.

And not ony did the Nazis get that head start in war production, but they have even augmented the pace since the war began. They are now believed to be spending $2,000,000,000 monthly on the war. And because of lower production costs, $1,000,000,000 go farther in Germany than here.

Every Nazi worker gives an average of at least five hours a day to war production, each American about 30 minutes.

But the United States is now moving into stride. Already it is spending more than $50,000,000 a day for defense; this is $6,000,000 more than Britain is spending daily for actual war. During six days in October (Thursday, Oct. 2 through Wednesday, Oct. 8) the War Department cleared $590,753,445 in contracts. This was at a rate of approximately $100,000,000 a day—or more than $10,000,000 a work-day hour.

Output Increases

As streams of money flow into the factories, streams of goods have begun to flow out. For instance, 14 ocean-going commercial ships were launched on a single day last week, although only two were launched during the whole period from 1922 to 1937, according to the United States News. By the end of the year, ships with a total weight of 1,300,000 tons will have been completed.

In August, 1940, only about 600 airplanes were turned out; in August, 1941, 1,854; by October, 1941, 2,350, and it is expected that after the turn of the year 2,500 will leave the factories monthly.

In August, 1939, 600 aircraft engines were produced; in August 1941, 4,450; by August 1942, it will be 8,150. The American Navy is said to have the world's fastest fighters; the American Army a bomber that outflies most of Europe's pursuit planes.

By May, 1941, aircraft production had mounted by 740 per cent over the average for the period 1935-39; ship production by 250 per cent; machinery by 100 per cent.

During the course of this year the American Navy has completed two new battleships, nine submarines, 12 destroyers, 42 patrol craft and about 150 other vessels. At the same time keels were laid for 17 large ships, eight submarines, 57 destroyers, and 344 smaller vessels.

Already about 3,000,000 new jobs have been established and filled.

Since June, 1940, the number of non-agricultural workers has increased from 35,437,000 to 39,546,000, or 11.6 per cent.

The workers in 18 defense industries increased by 60.3 per cent. Now twice as many railway locomotives are being produced as a year ago.

* * *

Because of defense needs automobile products in January will be cut 51 per cent; refrigerator production is cut 43 per cent.

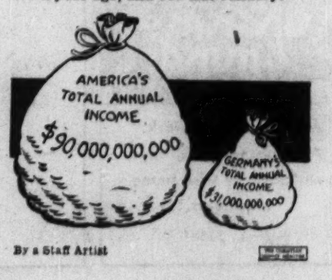
The output of field artillery increased 310 per cent in six months.

Of all available paper, 30 per cent will now be used for defense.

There is already a shortage of workers in 126 defense occupations.

The entire domestic washer, ironer industry is "certified," as suitable for adaptation to defense production.

Daily, 1,500 rifles and machine guns are being produced as compared with 289 a year ago, and 931 last January.



By a Staff Artist

Arsenal of Democracy

By Tully Nettleton

A few months ago a supposedly hard-boiled newspaperman who had joined a large industrial firm, said to me:

"How would you like suddenly to find yourself in the munitions business?"

For all his bluffness he admitted it was a mental wrench to reconcile himself to being a "merchant of death."

The experience doubtless has been repeated thousands of times as Americans turned to jobs of making gunpowder, shell cases, or battleship armor plate when they would rather have been applying their skill to plowshares, washing machines, or pipe organs.

It is not with light hearts they have resolved to be the "arsenal of democracy," but with a deep growing conviction that they can and must turn the tide.

This conviction is based partly—perhaps too largely—on the knowledge that America has the new materials, the resources and the industrial capacity, to swing the balance of world production if she exerts herself to that end, and in time.

But money, raw materials and factory capacity will not be of any effect on the field of battle unless they are quickly, resolutely converted into terms of airplanes, tanks, machine guns, and bullets.

The United States has twice as much steel-producing capacity as Germany and its occupied territories combined.

The United States can produce 1,000,000 tons of copper annually and has available Latin American sources for 500,000 tons more, while Germany has run its war machine on an estimated production of 115,000 tons for 1941.

The United States has more than half the world's production of petroleum, has coal reserves sufficient for several thousand years, and it has an installed generating capacity of more than 41,000,000 kilowatts of electrical energy—which to the layman sounds like enough to send a bolt of thunder direct to the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin.

The United States has plenty of iron ore, sulphur, and magnesium ore, and fair supplies of zinc, lead, aluminum ore, nitrates, and some other minerals.

It has manufacturing industries of all kinds whose plants represent an estimated investment of approximately $50,000,000,000.

Its farms are accustomed to produce large surpluses of wheat, cotton, corn, meat products, lard, fruits, and vegetables for export.

It has a labor force of approximately 50,000,000 productive workers already employed, to which, according to various estimates, probably about 9,000,000 can be added.

But this is the brighter side of the picture.

There are deficiencies to be made up. There are some materials which must be imported or for which substitutes must be found. There are bottlenecks in production or planning. There are needs for larger numbers of skilled workers. There are delays, human failures, lethargy.

There is the dominating fact that almost all these resources, this productive capacity, these energies, before fateful September, 1939, were devoted to filling the civilian wants of the American population and its customers.

The production can be increased somewhat. But mainly it must be turned away from civilian channels, however severe the pinch, and directed to overcoming the gap typified by 40,000,000 tons annual steel capacity in Great Britain as against more than 80,000,000 in Germany and its slave area.

Since the collapse of France in June, 1940, there has been the desperate, crucial race to catch up with the six-year lead of Adolf Hitler and the Nazis who had turned Germany into an armed camp and a glorified munitions plant with Hermann Göring's "guns rather than butter" for a slogan even long before Munich.

In America, business, government, and labor continued to think for a long time that the United States could produce both butter and guns in sufficient quantity to insure safety—that defense production could be simply superimposed on the production for normal civilian consumption.

That conception was due for a rude awakening.

It may still need to be shaken off in some places.

Stacy May, statistical chief for the Office of Production Management, put the necessities of the situation bluntly and unsparingly before the Nation in a radio address on October 9:

"Our production schedules and plans for shipment to those nations opposed to the Axis powers are not yet sufficiently large, in my judgment, to give reasonable assurance that the Axis powers will be defeated within the next several years. . . .

"We have the necessary potential to assure victory. All that we need is the will to mobilize it."

The American arsenal is working. It is turning out more than 1,500 military aircraft a month, and this number is rising. In one day recently the shipyards of the Nation launched four destroyers and 14 merchant vessels, and the number of ships on the ways is rising. Twenty-eight-ton tanks, "forts on wheels," are being turned off a Detroit assembly line in a 20-acre plant occupying ground which last year was a corn-field. Every few days a new ordnance plant is put into operation producing gunpowder, filling shells, or making small-arms ammunition. Light tanks, field guns, rifles, scout cars, food and clothing already have been shipped in quantity to defenders of democracy in many quarters of the globe, and the volume of that aid is rising.

The gist of informed opinion is:

America can do the job.

But it takes doing.

Hitler Prepares Europe To Slave for Nazi State

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German experts today are hard at work on a New Order which regards the continent of Europe as one vast economic area in their service.

European industry is in a state of reorganizaion, and the leading men who are at work on this project are the economic counselors of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring: Wilhelm Keppler, Dr. Paul Körner and Dr. Karl Neumann together with Dr. Helmut Wohltat and the textile expert Hans Kehrl.

Some of the work of this board may be seen in the recent establishments of a new oil company to compete with the British and American oil trusts, Sbell and Standard Oil. The name of this company is Kontinentale Oel A. G., and for the time being its joint stocks amounts to $16,000,000. The stated purpose of this company is the "centralized representation of the German Mineral-oil Industry in Europe, Asia and the Overseas." It has already been given out that the Kontinentale will soon control the Russian oil fields.

The Great Göring Works

Another example of the extent of the giant new factories now being promoted by the German State is the amazing growth of the Hermann Göring Works.

In 1937 this concern was founded with a credit of $2,500,000 granted by the Reichsbank in order to exploit the presence of ore near Salzgitter in Hannover.

Today, the assets of this trust—the majority of whose shares belong to the Government—is estimated to be worth approximately $10,000,000,000.

The Hermann Göring Works are possibly the biggest agglomeration of industries that has ever existed.

This trust owns mines in Upper Silesia, steamship lines, power stations, metal works in Austria and Czechoslovakia, Belgium and France, textile mills, automobile factories.

The biggest Austrian factory for arms — Steyr-Daimler-Puch — the largest Austrian ammunition plant in Hirtenberg, the Austrian Alpine Montangesellschaft, the Czechoslovak Skoda- and Witkowitz-Works, the Dunderland mines in Norway. All these huge enterprises have been merged with the Hermann Göring Works.

Nearly all great metal plants in Greece and Yugoslavia together with the famous Rumanian Reschitza Works are today also part of the Göring Works.

Employs 1,000,000 Men

One million men are working for this mammoth trust. Other German industrial enterprises, partly new foundations, partly old factories, are growing at a similar rate.

Funds which lay dormant for a long time are now being used for the purchase of factories in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, Norway and France.

This expansion is supported by the Government and in many territories it is backed by promises of temporary tax reductions.

Agriculture is being "rationalized," too.

The German Administration is of the opinion that all those Polish, Yugoslav, French and Czech farms do not yield enough profit. The Department for "Nutrition and Agriculture," therefore, decided to launch a "field reorganization" on an immense scale.

Individual small farms are being amalgamated and the latest agricultural machinery is being put in use.

During the first six months of this movement, in Poland alone 250,000 acres underwent this change. In the district around Warsaw 22,000 small farms were involved in the new project. It is self-evident that the crops have increased, but what has happened to the farmers? They are no longer independent and many of them prefer to leave the country for industrial work.

Fits Nazi Plan

That fits perfectly into the plan of the German Administration because the latter has just started to industrialize Poland and therefore urgently needs cheap labor.

Similar movements are going on in Yugoslavia, Greece and France. Here, too, Nazi-Germany is transforming small private properties into large exploitations owned and run by the Reich. For weeks special delegates of the Berlin Planning Commission have been traveling in the occupied countries, studying the present state of properties and advising great changes. They carry with them master plans which they put into effect as far as they can. In these countries, too, the end of farming on a small scale will mean migration of the people or change to other professions.

These preliminary measures are only a very small part of the huge agricultural reorganization which has been worked out by Dr. Walther Darré, the Argentine-born Minister of Agriculture, and his collaborators. This plan foresees a specialization of whole countries in one kind of agriculture. One or more provinces are to be used exclusively for horticulture; others for corn or fodder.

Big Group of Farm Settlers

The Department for "Race and Settlement" under the control of the head of the German Secret Political Police, Henrich Himmler, has prepared a so-called group of settlers consisting of 680,000 men, who are entrusted with the supervision of this work of European farming projects.

The shortage of agricultural as well as industrial workers, however, offers the new economic organizers a problem difficult to solve. For the moment, this difficulty is being overcome by an emergency law. The law of compulsory labor was issued which means that every German can be conscripted for any kind of work.

So far, 1,750,000 men and women up to the age of 65 have been drafted. Propaganda offices for labor have been established in all occupied countries. On Sept. 15, 1941, the army of foreign workers which had been forced to go to Germany amounted to 2,200,000.

Some 1,200,000 of these were agricultural workers—800,000 of them war prisoners—while there are 275,000 war prisoners among the million industrial workers.

With the exception of a small minority of highly skilled and specialized workers, mostly in the metal industry, the fate of these foreign workers is stated to be deplorable.

Barely Enough to Live On

The wages hardly cover the minimum living expenses, being 30 to 40 per cent lower than those of the German workers. The foreign workers are forbidden to quit or change their jobs or to return to their homesteads without permission of the Gestapo.

The system of mass exploitation of alien labor is no temporary measure in Germany. On the contrary, Hitler is understood to have planned it as a lasting institution. In his book "Mein Kampf" he refers to the prehistoric Aryan tribes who forced the subdued tribes of other races into slavery. He sees in this fact the first step of awakening civilization.

The German newspapers declare openly that this policy has become the common property of the German people, who are chosen to rule the world.

Following that policy, Dr. Robert Ley, Labor Front leader, stated in a recent radio speech that inferior peoples deserved less food and less clothing. They had also fewer rights than members of the world's "Master Race."

Vanguard of Slave Army

Dr. Ley disclosed also that the 2,200,000 foreign workers in Germany are regarded in Germany only as vanguard of a vastly larger slave army which will enable the Reich to secure the military, political and industrial control of the world.

"The necessity of maintaining a huge German army also after the end of this war will, for a long time to come," said Dr. Ley, "have to be taken into consideration, in the interest of security and order in Europe and the whole world.

"In the meantime, the German youth which has temporarily exchanged the plow for the sword, is being replaced by workers of inferior races, who in their turn, will come to realize how fortunate they are to be allowed to work under the discipline created by the Führer and for the genius of the German 'Master Race.'"



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Soviet Herald on Way

TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 29 (AP)—Col. Ivan Yeaton, United States Military Attache to Moscow for two years, left by train today for the Persian Gulf on his way to Washington to report on the military situation of the U. S. S. R. Colonel Yeaton, who arrived on a Soviet plane, refused to comment.

Other passengers aboard the plane, however, said there had been confusion in Kuibyshev when it was suddenly transformed into a temporary seat of the Red Government. Hundreds of refugees and foreigners were reported sleeping on the floors in makeshift hotels with food scarce and soap and toothpaste non-existent.

Soviet armies, despite fearful casualties, were continuing to fight back, they said, and the end of their resistance was not in sight. They said the first 15 days of November would probably be the most crucial period.

Safe in London



International

They Outwitted the Gestapo

This couple, known as Antoinette X and the "Lieutenant," smile happily at General de Gaulle's Free French headquarters in London after a thrilling series of adventures in which they escaped from Occupied France and the dreaded German secret police. The girl was the ringleader of a band of juveniles who violated curfew rules, plastered the town in which she lived in Brittany with anti-Nazi posters and published anti-Nazi literature. When the Gestapo got on her trail, Antoinette went to the "Lieutenant," a family friend, and, posing as his daughter, fled with him to Unoccupied France, thence to North Africa, where they obtained a 12-foot motorboat in which they reached British territory.

U.S. May Build Berlin-Baghdad Rail Link in Iraq to Aid Soviet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The United States will send a military mission to Iraq, it was learned on reliable authority today, to study the feasibility of constructing the unfinished link in the historic Berlin-to-Baghdad railway as a route for war supplies to Russia.

The army group will investigate a British proposal for spanning the 100-mile gap in the Iraq Railway to link the Persian Gulf with the Turkish rail system, which has direct connections with Russian railroads east of the Black Sea.

Ironically, completion of this project would put at the service of Germany's enemies, Britain and Russia, a vital part of the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railroad which was the unfulfilled dream of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

It was understood that United States officials looked with particular favor upon the Iraq Railroad proposal, and that the military mission would depart shortly for Basra, Iraq, for an investigation which might determine whether this Government would tackle the job.

The project is part of a broad, British-conceived program for developing a rail and highway system in the Middle East capable of handling a huge volume of war materials, defense sources said. For this there appeared to be a threefold purpose:

1. Keeping Russia in the fight, even though the Red Armies are pushed back beyond the Ural Mountains, and other supply routes are blocked.
2. Preparation to supply military equipment to Turkey if that country ultimately should be forced into belligerency.
3. Development of an adequate military transport system for both troops and supplies should the Middle East develop into a major war front instead of a secondary one.

Besides railroad construction and improvement in Iraq and Egypt, the program contemplates development of a truck route —something akin to the Burma Road—in Eastern Iran to connect Indian railroads with South-Central Russia.

The highway project was regarded favorably in Washington, for it appeared to offer an all-weather route which could be brought into use in a matter of weeks or a few months.

The Iraq Railroad extension would require longer for completion, but was said to be considered by some officials the most logical and practical route for United States shipments into Russia and ultimately, perhaps, Turkey, for it would route deliveries through an area not threatened immediately by Nazi troops. Basra, the terminus on the Gulf of Persia, offers good harbor facilities and is beyond the range of effective Axis bombing, which cannot be said for the Red Sea route by which considerable lend-lease goods are now going to British Middle Eastern forces.

The 100-mile construction, it was reported, would take place in a stretch between Basra and Baghdad in Central Iraq, from where a standard gauge line runs northward through Mosul to a connection with the Turkish railroad system.



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Reuters Now Controlled By Entire British Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—Setting up of a trust to preserve the independence of Reuters, leading British news agency, has been generally accepted here as a satisfactory conclusion to the short but sharp controversy over freedom of the press in Britain.

"Reuters is now owned by the British press as a whole." This statement in a formal declaration issued today sums up the situation with reasonable accuracy. Hitherto Reuters was owned by the Press Association which consists almost entirely of provincial newspapers throughout the United Kingdom. Recently the Newspapers' Proprietors Association purchased one-half the shares of Reuters from the Press Association. N. P. A. as it is generally called consists chiefly of the owners of London newspapers and newspaper groups.

A stormy debate was held in Parliament last week on the subject because several MPs saw in this sale the beginning of a process whereby Reuters News Agency would come under the control of one or two of the larger newspaper interests. There was a widespread demand for Government intervention to see that this did not happen on the grounds that the impartiality and independence of Reuters was essential to the national interests.

Not Nationalization

Mr. Brenden Bracken, Minister of Information, apparently assumed this meant a demand for nationalization although it is safe to say none of the speakers in the debate had any such idea. But in any case the situation was clarified by his statement and the debate itself.

The consensus of parliamentary opinion, which was fully supported by editorials in the press the next day, was clearly opposed to Government ownership, but in favor of Government pressure being put on both parties to see that some sort of a trust was set up in recognition of the special national character of Reuters' Agency.

Precedent for such a trust already existed in case of the Times of London. When the shares in the Times Publishing Company, owned by Lord Northcliffe with certain other shares were acquired by John Walker, great-great-grandson of the founder and by Maj. John Jacob Astor in 1922 it was decided "to ensure its continuance as a national institution conducted solely in the best interests of the Nation and the Empire." Accordingly in 1923 these two chief proprietors set up a committee of five ex-officio members, including the Lord Chief Justice of England; the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford; the President of the Royal Society; the President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Governor of the Bank of England, who exercise control over any proposed transfer of shares or other matters affecting the political independence of the Times.

What Agreement Specifies

The new Reuters Trust isn't entirely comparable since its eight trustees are all big newspaper owners. But a balance is obtained between the Provincial and the London press by the fact that four of these were appointed by the Press Association and four by N. P. A. Furthermore additional assurance is provided by the fact that an independent chairman is to be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice. In addition, the declaration of trust which has been signed by both parties maintains that "the new ownership is to be regarded as in the nature of a trust rather than an investment."

The agreement in detail specifies:

"A. That Reuters shall at no time pass into the hands of any one interest, group or faction.

"B. That its integrity, independence and freedom from bias shall at all times be fully preserved.

"C. That its business shall be so administered that it shall supply an unbiased and reliable news service to British Dominion, colonial, foreign and other overseas newspapers and agencies with which it has or may hereafter have contracts.

"D. That it shall pay due regard to the many interests which it serves in addition to those of the press, and

"E. That no effort shall be spared to expand, develop and adapt the business of Reuters in order to maintain in every event its position as a leading world news agency.

First Trustees

The First Trustees of the Reuters Trust are:

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"Provision has been made that the Trust shall be irrevocable for a minimum period of 21 years and that thereafter it shall not be amended or dissolved unless the matter has been submitted to the Lord Chief Justice, and it shall not be dissolved unless he is satisfied that by reason of the circumstances then existing it is impracticable to secure the objects of the Trust as set out above by continuing its operation in its present or any amended form."

The present Lord Chief Justice is Viscount Caldecote, the former Sir Thomas Inskip.

Samuel Storey, Chairman of Reuters and a Conservative member of Parliament, is reported to have relinquished his Chairmanship and to have resigned from the Consultative Committee of Press Association because of the Directors' decision to complete the sale.

Although this solution cannot be said to have entirely removed the doubts of those who most keenly distrust "the Fleet Street Barons," on the whole, it has been accepted here both in newspaper circles and out as constituting a sufficient safeguard of one of the most important elements in the freedom of the British press.

Regiment Resources, Bowen Tells Nation

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29 (AP)—American resources must be "quite completely regimented" during the national emergency, Rear Admiral Harvey G. Bowen declared Oct. 27.

Admiral Bowen, Director of the Naval Research Laboratory, who also has charge of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. plant at Kearny, N. J., told Cleveland industrialists and businessmen in a Navy Day address:

"The totalitarian powers have mobilized fully all their resources for their war effort. We who fight for freedom must do all that the totalitarians have done and more. This country needs discipline and lots of it.

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Tanks Replace Locomotives In Schenectady's Output

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 29—The increasing concentration of American industry on defense production is epitomized at the plant of the American-Locomotive Company here, where a vast assortment of war materials are now pouring from shops once solely engaged in turning out railway engines.

Particularly important is the company's production of powerful, 28-ton medium tanks, which, according to company spokesmen, are now being finished at the rate of two a day with three-a-day production in the offing.

The first company in the United States to build the M-3 tank, American Locomotive began line-production only two months after the first "pilot" model was finished on April 19, 1941. Although it is still not possible to mass-produce tanks, as one does automobiles, increasing efficiency and speed of production are in evidence here.

American Locomotive's assembly system consists of 10 tanks, each in a graduated stage of construction, lined up one behind another over an open pit permitting a number of men to work on the tank at the same time. As the end-most tank is finished, the line is shifted forward, leaving room at the other end for a new tank hull to be added.

Assembly Steps

Among the work done at the various "stations," are the addition of armor plate, the fitting of the power-driven gun turret, the installation of the motor, the addition of guns and track-treading.

As in auto production, the various sub-assemblies are continuously flowing from the storage rooms and the foundry. In an effort to achieve as high a degree of plant self-sufficiency as possible, more and more parts for the tank are being wrought and tooled within the plant.

Powered by a 440-horsepower Wright Whirlwind airplane engine, the tank carries one 75-mm. and one 37-mm. cannon and four .50 caliber machine guns.

Plans for an improved medium tank, to be known as the M-4, are under development. This new tank, which is expected to carry the 75-mm. gun in the turret instead of at the side, will be standard in another year. Some of the M-4s will also be powered by diesel motors, it is hoped.

Arsenal in Montreal

An important link in American Locomotive's defense program was added recently with the opening of a tank arsenal in Montreal which will produce five M-3s a day for the Canadian Government. This arsenal is second in size only to the new Chrysler tank plant in Detroit.

Speaking at a Defense Day celebration at the Schenectady tank plant, William Carter Dickerman, Chairman of American Locomotive, attributed the company's success in tank production to the long years of experience in "hand-tailoring" locomotives.

"When our men were asked to build tanks they were able to think their way through the problems as they arose," he said.

At its Schenectady plant, the company is also producing Scotch marine boilers for the British merchant marine and heavy marine forgings for the United States Army and Navy. Among the other items coming from the company's six other plants are fragmentation bombs, marine diesel engines, 155-mm. and 105-mm. gun carriages, warship gun turret parts and naval condensers and coolers.

Greece Still Fights, King Tells Nation

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—King George II of Greece, radiocasting to his people on the first anniversary of the Italian attack upon Greece, declared yesterday that its fight against the Axis goes on both inside and outside the country.

Greek land, sea and air forces carry on as British allies, he said.

He told the people that their "great national treasure" remained intact and was being increased and consolidated.

Antiques: Chinese Fabric for American Home

Richly embroidered cloth now on exhibition for an indefinite period at Genealogical museum.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

We hear and read a good deal about the beautiful wares and fabrics that captains of trading ships brought back from the Orient in the late 1700's and early 1800's, and may have come to think that most of such imports came to America at least 125 years ago.

That this is far from true, we era aware on learning about articles which arrived some years later (about 1857), an example being the remarkable embroidered tablecloth shown in the accompanying layout. It is five-and-one-half feet wide, about 10 feet long and is being exhibited for an indefinite time at the Museum of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, not far from the State House.

Our pictures give some idea of the decorative designs, but carry no hint of the rich and soft colors that make this fabric such a pleasure to see. The material is heavy and very fine plum-colored broadcloth that might be mistaken for thin felt, so thick and silk-like is the nap.

All Needlework Done in Knot Stitch

All the needlework except the costumes is done in knot stitch, sometimes called Peking stitch, since Chinese have used it for many centuries. This technique appears nearly full size in the smallest picture, which is part of a camelia flower found in each inner corner of the central rectangle. The darkest sections of these blossoms, and of the chrysanthemums in the border, are lacquer-red, grading to light pinks and yellow tints. Vines of the background are in graded tones of green, while the same colors with lines of greyed brown change the verdant vine stem to the bark of the woody branch.

While all this work is in knot stitch, the figures' costumes of silk call for another and contrasting treatment, which is brought out in our top picture. These gowns and robes are in gay hues, these and the material made realistic by long parallel threads of silk satin-stitch.

The arts of the Orient hold so much symbolism that nearly everything that grows or moves has been given some attribute, quality, or association. No doubt centuries on centuries of repetition have led artists to utilize flowers, birds, insects, mammals and plants and all the rest, merely as beautifully wrought space-fillers, whether they are producing porcelain, wood-carving, robes of state or what not.

Tracing Legendary Meaning of Details

It may be that the profound messages we read into these symbols actually were the thoughts of him who wrought them. Or, that certain poetic sentiments have been embodied at the dictation of the individual for whom the object was produced.

If any such intentions belong with this tablecloth they have been forgotten long ago, but we can still find it an interesting chance to trace and apply some of the legendary meanings of the details. The center medallion holds a large hibiscus, which stands for beauty; peach blossoms in the oval and chrysanthemums in the border are wishes for longevity, as are camelias in the corner ornaments; branches of plum blossoms about some of the figures are emblems of purity, as are lotus flowers also in the border; bats, too small to be seen in the picture, are associated with good fortune.

Four groups of figures show scenes in the career of Hsuan Tsung, Emperor from 713 to 756, and Lady Yang Kuei-fei, who for some years was the monarch's favorite. It is assumed that the top picture here shows her dancing while the Emperor plays some musical instrument.

There is a clear record of the ownership of this tablecloth during the years since it was brought to America by Capt. Richard S. Brown of the ship Judith between 1853 and 1857. His craft is recorded as sailing from Wiscasset, Maine, but we have no details of his activities other than those found in the official shipping register. However, these dates prove that he sailed the Eastern seas during the very peak of the fame and prosperity reached by American merchant shipping.

Leisurely Sea Trade Started in 1784

The days of leisurely sea trade with the Far East were over forever, with the War of 1812. This had begun in 1784, when the ship Empress of China sailed from New York for Canton, and lay there for 15 months while Maj. Samuel Shaw of Boston, businessman in charge, traded with the merchants of the city for silks, teas, spices, porcelain, tableware and other goods.

Three years were taken for the round-trip voyage of Captain Gray in the ship Columbia of Boston. This resourceful mariner solved his problem of taking acceptable merchandise to the Chinese, by rounding Cape Horn and taking on a cargo of furs along the northern Pacific coast, now Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. Then came the leadership of Boston and Salem over all other American ports, with sharp rivalry between the two and great wealth to merchants of both.

The War of 1812 crippled seriously this commerce, and when it revived speed became a prime factor in bringing the tea harvest halfway around the world. This incentive brought the amazing clipper-craft era, begun by John W. Griffiths' novels design in '41, and climaxed by Donald Mac McKay's Flying Cloud 10 years later. These cut in half the time of these long voyages and kept the excitement of American sea trade and the rivalry of its clippers a major subject of news.

It was in these decades when Capt. Richard Brown brought this broadcloth tablecloth from China in the '50s, that western trade with that country was at its height, although the glamor of its beginnings and its early ventures had passed a full generation before. Long before our Captain's visits to the Orient its alert craftsmen were making goods solely for sale to such buyers as he, cleverly adapting their skills to suit Western tastes, while maintaining strong Chinese characteristics.





By a Staff Photographer

Rare Old Example of Chinese Handiwork

This embroidered broadcloth tablecover was brought to the United States more than 80 years ago by a ship's captain on his return from the Orient. The plum-colored cloth is 5½ feet wide and nearly 10 feet long, and all the needlework is done with silk, the knotted stitches being shown nearly full size in the picture at the lower left. The large flowers are shaded from deep to light yellow, and the vines that surround them are graduated from medium green to cream. The figures in the four groups are done in a stitch that leaves on the surface long threads of colored silk which give surprising lifelikeness to the rich clothing of the royal party pictured in each scene.



Antiques-Notes

Los Angeles

The fourth in a series of twelve new galleries being installed by Gregor Norman-Wilcox of the Department of Decorative Arts, the new exhibit of 18th-century furniture and silver, includes certain highly important pieces received by the Los Angeles County Museum in short-term loan arrangement.

This showing includes such pieces as the remarkable block-front Newport chest, the pair of chairs by Duncan Phyfe, the high-boy by Chapin of Connecticut, and the chairs that belonged to George Washington or to the early Dutch Beekman family of New York City.

With the above is shown a superlative group of early American silver, based on a loan from Yale University (the Garvan Collection) with additions from the Museum's own holdings.

The antiques show to be held at Dallas, Texas, Nov. 1 to 5, will have only one exhibitor from Massachusetts, so far as our present information extends. This is Capt. Ivan Jacobs, who became well known in New England as an authority in his field through his extended association with Boston's long-established house of Shreve, Crump & Low Co., where he was head of the antiques department. About two years ago Captain Jacobs decided to have a business of his own, and purchased one of the fine Colonial homes in historic Hingham, fitting out some of the rooms with a choice collection of early English and American furniture, English silver, china and Chinese porcelain. His early experience in the same business in England gives him an unusual background of knowledge that has made his views generally respected among both dealers and the public.

About forty dealers have taken space at the eighth Cambridge semi-annual antique show and sale which will be held at the Hotel Continental, Nov. 3 through 6. The show opens at 1 p. m. on Monday and continues on other days from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. There will be a wide variety of all types of antiques, including furniture, glass, china, jewelry, rugs, mirrors, brass, copper and buttons.

Labor Head Blames President For Threat of General Strike

By the Associated Press

Threat of a general strike in five eastern states was made yesterday by Richard T. Frankensteen, National Director of the Aviation Division of the United Automobile Workers Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

Discussing at a press conference his Union's dispute with F. Leroy Hill, President of Air Associates, Inc., of Bendix, N. J., Mr. Frankensteen declared he had telegraphed President Roosevelt earlier that his union had no recourse but to use its economic strength to protect its members who had been on strike at Bendix.

He said Mr. Hill had violated an agreement made Saturday with the Defense Mediation Board to return the strikers to work at their old jobs.

President Roosevelt, he said, was more at fault than the Mediation Board, because no effort had been made to force the company to abide by the Board's ruling. He declared:

"We are going to stand on the language of the Mediation Board's decision. Either the Board will enforce that language (its recommendation that all strikers be rehired) or we will. Either all our people are going in on the same day, or they are not going in at all."

Attorneys for Air Associates said in a statement issued in New York:

"If the C. I. O. executes its publicized threat either to pull a general strike of aircraft workers in eastern states or mass another army of pickets to close our plant, it can only bring the Nation a step nearer to answering the question, 'Who is the Government?'

"As we see it, that question will have to be answered before the Nation will be really united behind the defense effort. We are trying to uphold the President."

Detroit—A walkout of the night shift at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company's $5,800,000 machine-gun plant in suburban Plymouth halted production on weapons for military aircraft.

The walkout followed a strike threat by the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) which has demanded a minimum 5-cent hourly wage increase at the company's three Detroit plants and a wage "adjustment" at the Plymouth unit.

State Labor Mediator Victor C. Swearingen said the Company now pays men workers $1 an hour and women 85 cents on machine jobs. Also involved in the Plymouth dispute, he said, was the Union's demand that women be removed from machine jobs.

The State Labor Mediator said further negotiations were scheduled at the Plymouth unit, with Federal Conciliator Joseph J. Vincent, OPM Labor Consultant Allan Yrachan, company officials and union representatives participating.

Seattle—An OPM demand that striking welders return to work immediately in shipyards and other vital defense industries in this area brought the defiant retort from a Welders' Union spokesman that any notification should come directly from the White House.

The OPM statement said the Federal office "insists that the deadlock be broken immediately."

Dave Basor, Executive Secretary and active leader of the Seattle Council of Welders and Burners, responded:

"It would seem to me that . . . the notification should carry the signature of the President of the United States, in view of the fact that the welders have requested the President to answer them and that the OPM has let the welders down twice."

The welders walked out in protest against the American Federation of Labor's refusal to grant them a separate international union.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—C. I. O. steel workers at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant have authorized their international officers to call a strike unless a "satisfactory wage agreement" is negotiated and signed, a union official said.

Timothy Flynn, international representative of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said the Union in a resolution expressed dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations between the Union and the Company the past five weeks in New York City.

The resolution, he added, said that unless Company representatives "cease in their stalling tactics and negotiate and sign a satisfactory wage agreement with no undue delay, we empower and request the international officials of the S. W. O. C. to declare a strike at all plants of Bethlehem Steel Company."

From New York, Bethlehem Steel officials made no comment other than wage negotiations are still under way.

Bay City, Mich.—A strike in the Defoe Boat and Motor Works halted work on eight submarine chasers and mine sweepers which were being constructed for the United States Navy under a $20,000,000 defense contract.

The 1,200 workmen employed by the Company failed to return to their posts for the morning shift. Instead a picket line, which police estimated at 1,000 men, circled the plant, but there was no disorder and the plant remained closed.

Alex Tourza, representative of the Industrial and Marine Shipbuilders union-CIO, said the walkout was voted to enforce a union shop demand.

Liner America, Shy Many Luxuries, Wears Gray Paint of Navy Transport

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 29 (AP)—Although stripped of much of her luxurious furnishings, the former liner America, now the naval transport West Point, still remains the Navy's most elaborate vessel with such novelties as a 60-foot multi-colored tile swimming pool and a passenger elevator.

A blue-tiled promenade, the longest aboard any ship in the world, which once clicked to the heels of smartly-dressed men and women, now rings out noisily at the naval operating base here to the grinding of heavy crates of defense materials being moved into place.

The after lounge has been left unchanged as a dining room for the ship's officers. Elegant designs adorn its ceilings, and mirrored and glass brick panels decorate the walls.

The gymnasium off the swimming pool still is equipped with all the latest equipment. Near by is a white-tile massage room with cabinets for steaming and needle showering.

The paneling and elaborate lights remain in the air-conditioned main dining room but the thick carpets, luxurious hangings, and expensive table settings are gone. Instead, row upon row of bunks set up in tiers of three have been put in place to accommodate 1,000 troops there.

Staterooms have been converted similarly. Where once slept a couple during a vacation in the Caribbean, now 20 or 30 men are to be bunked.

The purser's office is now a gangway office. Where ship's officers distributed stateroom keys and handled a variety of activities for the comfort of guests, now uniformed sailors with duty belts and sidearms keep logs and run messages.

In the engine room of the West Point are powerful steam-driven turbines capable of driving her screws up to a speed of 24 knots.

The former great red and white ship of the United States Lines has been dressed in her gray war paint and officers at the base say that when the conversion is completed, she will be the finest troop transport the Navy ever has operated.

At the end of the emergency, the vessel will be returned to the merchant line for regular European and South American runs.

New Cargo Vessel Sails for U. S. Navy

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Sea Otter, new type cargo vessel built at Orange, Tex., for the U. S. Navy, left Oct. 27 for Cherleston, S. C., after undergoing test runs.

The ship resembles a whale-backed oil tanker with a sharply upturned snout. She is built to carry a welded-in cargo and sails with two-thirds of her structure under water. The ship would be almost invisible to raiders for this reason, it was believed.

The Sea Otter's welded-in cargo would be cut out at its destination, her engines taken out and returned on other ships, to be placed in other Sea Otters sailing with future cargoes of oil.

N. Y. State Liquor Board to Consult Curtiss-Wright on Sale Near Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29—Officials of the Curtiss-Wright Company, who have twice gone on record opposing the granting of liquor licenses to applicants in the vicinity of its plant, will be consulted about the latest attempt to establish a beer-selling business opposite the grounds of the factory, according to Charles I. Martina, Executive Officer of the Buffalo Board of the State Liquor Authority.

Two previous applications were opposed strenously by Burdett S. Wright, General Manager, and Charles S. Mattoon, Director of Personnel.

"For your information," Mr. Mattoon told the Board, "we wish to advise that the question of availability of liquor and beer in the vicinity of an aircraft engaged solely in the manufacture of military equipment is a very serious matter, in that the nature of aircraft work is very exacting, and any deviation from standard practices and specifications through neglect or carelessness may result in the death of a pilot and the loss of a very expensive military machine, which, in these days, is more serious than is at first realized by those not acquainted with the responsibilities.

"In considering applications for licenses, we sincerely request that you give due consideration to the possibilities of serious consequences to our Nation's military equipment and personnel."

Mr. Mattoon added that the Company has made it a practice to discharge at once any employee reporting for work with the smell of liquor on his breath.

Explosives Chemistry Continued at Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—So successful were the summer classes in the chemistry of explosives that Duke University decided to repeat the nine-weeks course, with Dr. Marcus Hobbs in charge. Upon completion of the course, students will be eligible for civil service employment in the explosives industry. Expenses of the studies, other than maintenance, are borne by Government appropriation.

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Election in British Columbia Puts Liberals in Tight Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 29—Although a full week has elapsed since British Columbia voters went to the polls, the political outlook is almost as clouded today as it was when the result of the election was first announced.

The result was that 21 Liberals were elected, 14 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation candidates, 12 Conservatives and one Labor man—the most confusing legislative situation since party lines were first established 40 years ago. Clearly Premier Duff Pattullo has lost the confidence of a large section of the electorate after holding power consecutively for the past eight years

While Mr. Pattullo's Liberals are numerically the strongest party in the House, they are not in a position to carry through any legislative program without the support of one of the opposing parties. The Socialist C. C. F. and the Conservatives in combination could theoretically defeat the Government on the first division.

Premier Pattullo and his Finance Minister, John Hart, are now in Ottawa, ostensibly arranging terms under which British Columbia will forfeit, for the dutration of war, the right to collect income taxes, which in future will be a Federal monopoly.

May Decide His Future

But the Ottawa trip, it is believed, may also determine the personal destiny of Mr. Pattullo who, according to reports, may either be appointed to a seat in the Canadian Senate and retire from Provincial politics or else return to test his precarious strength in the Legislature.

Present indications are that he will suggest a coalition of Liberals and Conservatives. Harold Winch, leader of the C. C. F., says his party will not enter a union because of the wide diversity of principles between the parties. He approved a Liberal Conservative coalition which would make his own party the official opposition.

R. L. Maitland, Conservative leader, may, however, refuse to serve in any capacity under Mr. Pattullo, in which event Mr. Pattullo might stand aside in favor of Mr. Hart, who seems a possible choice as harmony candidate for the Premiership.

If Mr. Hart accepted the office, he probably would have the confidence of all parties. He has been Finance Minister of British Columbia with a single break since 1917 and has presented 15 provincial budgets. Personally popular, he is regarded as a sound administrator, whose financing methods have maintained British Columbia's credit through years of prosperity and depression.

Took Bull by the Horns

The result of the election comes as a severe setback to Mr. Pattullo, who had not been required constitutionally to call an election until next spring. He felt, however, that the time was ripe to test his strength.

The organization throughout the Province was reported to be in fine working order and the reports received at Liberal headquarters indicated that while the party in power might suffer the loss of a few seats it would be swept back into office by an emphatic margin.

It was argued that while the C. C. F. probably would form the strongest opposition group in the next Legislature it could not hope to gain many seats from the Liberals at this time, as Socialists have never made much of an electoral showing in British Columbia except in times of economic depression.

Was Full of Surprises

Pre-election apologists for the Conservatives said that their party's leadership was not strong enough; that the organization would suffer from disunity within the ranks, as indeed it did; out few imagined that the Conservatives would elect more than half as many as the Liberals and that the vote might result in giving the Conservative leader, R. L "Pat" Maitland, the opportunity of arranging a compromise with Mr. Pattullo for control of the House or of joining a coalition cabinet.

The most surprising gains, however, were made by the C. C. F., which returned twice as many members as it had in the last House.

Two of Mr. Pattullo's strongest cabinet members were lost in the shuffle — Attorney General Gordon Wismer and George Weir, Minister of Health and Education. Mr. Pattullo was seriously challenged by the candidature of an obscure music teacher in his own riding, Prince Rupert, which had consistently returned the premier with heavy majorities ever since he first essayed a career in public life, in 1916. The Pattullo Government was given its strongest backing in Victoria.

N. S. Liberals Win

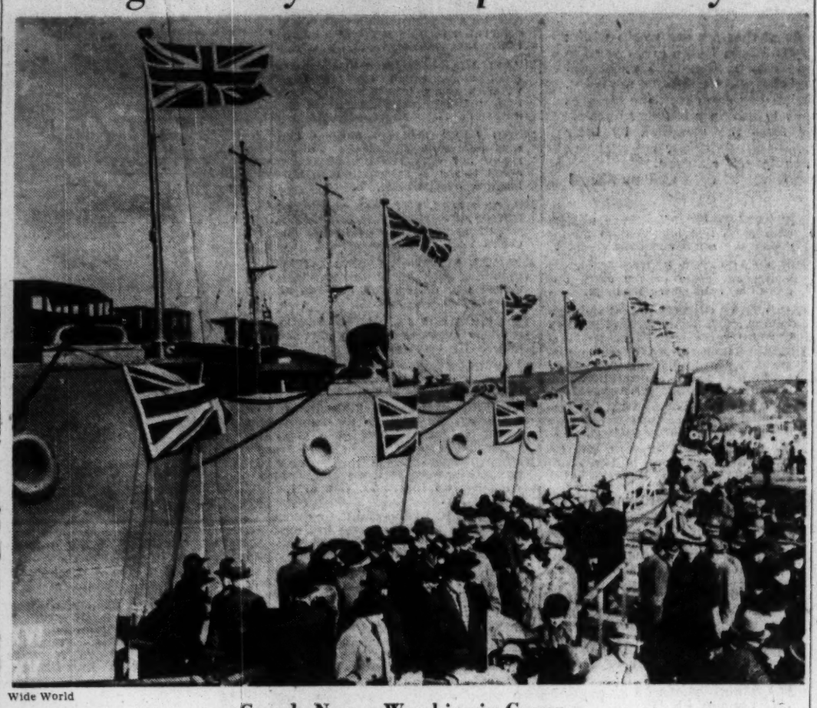
HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 29 (AP)—Nova Scotia's Liberal Government emerged today from the Province's wartime general election with its command of the Legislature unshaken.

Virtually complete tallies of yesterday's voting showed 23 of the 30 House seats Liberal with Premier A. S. Macmillan and all but one of his Cabinet returned.

The Conservatives, who will have four seats, dropped one while the co-operative Commonwealth Federation—an approximate Canadian equivalent of the British Labor Party—gained two seats for a total of three. L. W. Fraser, Conservative candidate for Premier, failed to gain a seat.

In the last session, the Liberals held 22 seats, the Conservatives five and the C. C. F. one, with two vacancies.

Eight a Day Will Keep Hitler Away



Wide World

Canada Names Warships in Group

This is a busy scene at Sorel, Quebec, where tools of war are being turned out at fast speed, when eight new Canadian-built vessels were christened on Oct. 25. Four trim corvettes and four sturdy small-size mine sweepers were named by women representing cities from coast to coast. Seven of them are here shown at their berths, where they will soon be made ready for active service. Photo passed by the Canadian censor.

British Seek American Aid on Censorship

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—British officials were reliably reported today to be gravely concerned over the freedom with which military information is circulated in the United States and to be seeking further steps by Washington to keep war matters secret.

The British, it was said, have frequently pointed out to the American Embassy stories given out in the United States which the British say provided important tipoffs to Germany.

President Roosevelt's announcement on Oct. 24 that the office of Production Management after Nov. 1 would keep secret details of war production was seen here as one fruit of the British complaints.

Some British Views

Among recent disclosures which the British think United States individuals should not have made were:

That United States tank production would not reach 2,000 a month until June, 1942.

That Boston was designated as a loading port for supplies to Russia and that these would go by the North Atlantic route, a Maritime Commission announcement which the Government later said was incorrect.

That the United States would manufacture a new type of torpedo for the British, testimony before the House appropriations Subcommittee.

It was also said data on the numbers and types of airplanes manufactured for Britain had been given out until banned by the President.

Censorship Responsibility

London took the stand that too much information given in closed committee hearings in Washington was being published and annoyance was expressed at the London newspaper story from Washington which gave the tipoff on the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic meeting.

Censors and others have complained that they were frequently put in "extremely unhappy situations" by the reluctance of the United States Government to accept responsibility for the censorship of some stories of purely American concern.

One such instance was the arrival of a convoy of American soldiers in Iceland in September.

Drew Middleton, Associated Press correspondent, filed stories on landing Sept. 17. These were censored in Iceland and finally reached London Sept. 22 but bogged down in the censorship here until Oct. 1. British censors asserted they were held up at the request of the United States Navy Department, which wanted to make sure all ships were out of the danger zone before the stories were released, but would not take official responsibility for the delay.

Censorship in Iceland since the arrival of the Americans has been particularly cumbersome. Correspondents have to submit all copy first to the Security Staff of the United States Army General Headquarters, then to the British Army.

Cumbersome Routine

If it concerns the United States Navy, Army, Marine, or Air Corps or the RAF or British Navy, it has to go to whichever service is concerned for further consideration. It then gets another reading in London by British censors, who, if it concerns United States Naval or Military operations, may seek consultation with Washington before passing it.

Many telegrams have gone from Ambassador John G. Winant to Washington on the Iceland censorship problem although Iceland, with an American Minister on the spot, reports directly to Washington. The American Naval Attaché has cabled Iceland several times striving to improve the liaison between the British and American censorship there and speed up its action.

The American Embassy in London has treated the question of collaborating with and advising British censors on United States matters with the respect one would give a loaded gun.

The matter first cropped up June 11 when a British censor advised the Associated Press he was stopping, at the request of the American Embassy, a story about an American civilian bombsight expert helping to sink a German ship.

What Really Happened

A call to the Embassy disclosed that what actually happened was that the censor called a minor worker in the Military Attaché's office saying, "You don't want that story to go, do you?"

The worker said, "I guess not."

When the matter was taken up with Maj. Gen. Raymond Lee, the Military Attaché, he immediately brought about a quick release.

Ambassador Winant issued blanket instruction to all Embassy members that there should be no official or unofficial advice on censorship given by anyone except nimself. He asserted he would act toward censorship only when the story involved lives and security.

This has been the policy followed ever since by the Embassy, sometimes to the embarrassment of the British because press conferences by American Attachés often involve matters of British security, the British say.

Unlike the British, the United States Embassy does not permit any British censor to sit in on press conferences with the result that often there has been a great deal of scurrying around by British censors to find out what the official holding the conference actually said.

New Zealanders Sent to Posts in Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON New Zealand—New strategic developments in the South Pacific became known here with the revelation by Army authorities that fresh New Zealand expeditionary forces had been placed in unnamed but highly important regions.

New Zealand's drafted Army has been sent into zones as widely separated as Egypt, Singapore, and Fiji. This latest move, it is believed, marks the final step in the establishing of a network of airfields covering the entire South Pacific, at least in the west.

Work on this plan was begun as far back as early 1939, after a conference on Pacific defense, held in this City. Britain, Australia, the British Western Pacific Administration, with its headquarters at Fiji, and New Zealand, joined in this conference. Soon after, Britain began to develop Fiji as a fully-equipped air base, which it is today, and an air mission ranged far across the Pacific waters seeking bases for land and seaplanes.

Results of this survey were never announced, but it is generally assumed that a plan of action was developed to build air bases at various points, possibly at remote spots, making strategic connections in the South Pacific.

The original air survey ranged far to the east and, reportedly, even as far north as the Gilbert Islands, on the doorstep of Japan's strategic island groups, the Carolines and the Mariannas.

Today, with an air training scheme reaching its peak, and with an airplane-building industry backed by expanding aid from the United States, the British Empire apparently feels itself able to push these long-meditated plans and make use of the airplane in this region.

At many points the new air scheme will link up with new bases which the United States is pushing southward. Spearheading toward Tutuila, American Samoa, these bases also envisage use of the new power given by the airplane. Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the American Navy Department's Bureau of Aeronautics, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee recently that Tutuila had considerable strategic importance and obtained a $4,000,000 vote for its development, primarily as a seaplane base.

It is learned here that these plans are being pushed with the knowledge and approval of the United States. One of the major purposes of the recent New Zealand mission to Washington was to discuss what action would be most useful to the United States in the event of any spread of the present conflict to Pacific waters.

In the Pacific, this country has realized, strategists must think in terms of great distances, which can be spanned only by aircraft.

The latest move represents another shift by the British South Pacific dominions toward adoption of United States' lines of approach to Pacific problems.

Its design is the same as that which appears to have been back of the east-west pathway which America is building from Hawaii to the Philippines—establishment of an effective aerial reconnaissance network. Its secrecy is seen in the fact the plans were already operating at a time when New Zealand newspapers were asking precisely such action.

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Japan Planning Local Regimes in China

SHANGHAI, Oct. 29 (AP)—Usually reliable sources said today that the Japanese, despairing of ever establishing a strong Central Government for China under Wang Ching-Wei at Nanking, were planing to set up various new local regimes.

The first of these, the sources declared, will be inaugurated shortly at Kiukiang, with jurisdiction over the three important Central China Provinces of Hunan, Honan, and Hopeh, plus parts of Kiangsi.

An obscure Chinese politician, formerly a Japanese-sponsored Magistrate in the Chungshan district of South China, was said to have been selected to head this regime.

The Japanese were reported to be hopeful that local regimes, with a fair measure of independent action, might induce Chinese provincial troops and politicians to desert Chungking.

Mr. Wang's regime at Nanking, the sources said, would remain nominally the Central Government, but actually its authority would be limited to the lower Yangtze area.

Indo-China Stirs

HANOI, French Indo-China, Oct. 29 (AP)—The tempo of Japanese military activity recently has been accelerated throughout Indo-China and observers in many parts of the colony agree that some major development seems to be in prospect.

However, these informed quarters were divided over the possible scene of operations. Some expressed belief an attempt would be made to drive into the South China Province of Yunnan to sever the Burma Road.

They quoted reports that Gen. Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, was preparing to abandon Chiang Kai-shek and join the Japanese-controlled Nanking Government.

Others said the Japanese seemed to be chiefly interested in the Thailand-Indo-China border situation.

Censorship prevented detailed description of the Japanese preparations. The Army is now engaged in maneuvers in Cambodia, the western part of Indo-China, and this correspondent, traveling through that area recently, heard machine guns chattering day and night.

Japanese troops were seen operating in all parts of the sparsely settled territory. Weather and terrain conditions were unfavorable as heavy rains flooded large areas but within a few months the dry season will change them.

A high-qualified informant said that Thailand, whose frontier adjoins Cambodia, is keeping heavy contingents of troops on the border.

Travelers coming north by ship reported little activity in Indo-China's Eastern ports, not even at the much-discussed Camranh Bay, where the Japanese had been expected to establish a Naval base.

This indicated that Saigon in the south and Haiphong in the north remain Japan's chief ports of entry.

'Little Tokyo' Watches

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (AP)—"Little Tokyo," largest Japanese colony in the United States, is watching every diplomatic move in the Far East with mingled emotions—fear, hope and loyalty to two countries.

There are 40,000 persons if Nipponese birth or extraction in the Los Angeles colony, which nestles, self-contained, in the shadow of the towering City Hall. As war tension mounted, 250 of them left yesterday for San Francisco, hopeful of returning to their homeland aboard the Tatuta Maru next Sunday.

Bankers, students, importers and exporters, treaty merchants here under Government sanctions, were among those who bade farewell to friends and relatives.

They are escaping the problems of the Nisei—the American-born Japanese. There are 26,500 who have had all the schooling and training of American boys and girls, yet are restricted by Japanese ancestry and tradition. The 250 also are escaping problems of the Issei, 12,500 strong, who are ineradicably Japanese and cannot become American citizens. The Issei have watched their sons and daughters mold their thoughts and manners to the Occidental pattern.

In the Japanese colony are 1,200 Japanese nationals, their allegiance bound to the Emperor.

The Nisei dread the thought of an American-Japanese war, for Issei parents would be torn between love for their children and for their homeland.

Higher Taxes Planned

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP)—A broad upward revision of the tax program to prevent inflation by absorbing surplus purchasing power will be proposed by the Government at the special session of the Japanese Parliamentt next month, Domei predicted yesterday.

The news agency forecast a general increase in indirect taxes with the aim of making them account for 38 per cent of the national revenue whereas they now account for only1 27 per cent.

Special emphasis will be placed in taxes on luxuries and consumer's goods and income taxes also will be boosted, Domei said.

The prediction coincided with a statement by the Finance Ministry placing revenues for the first half of the current fiscal year ended Sept. 30 at 2,257,221,000 yen—an increase of 600,000,000 over the same period last year.

Expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year were listed as 2,049,488,000 yen, an increase of 626,955,000 over the first half of last year.

[The yen had a value of approximately 23 cents in United States money before the freezing of Japanese credits but is no longer quoted.]

Ikeda on Council

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Seihin Ikeda, a powerful figure in the Japanese financial world and a former Minister of Finance, was named a member of the Privy Council with Imperial sanction today on the recommendation of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo.

Mr. Ikeda, a Harvard graduate, is a former Governor of the Bank of Japan and former directing head of the vast Mitsui interests. He served as Minister of Finance in the Konoye Cabinet in 1938.

Asks Lewis End Pro-Axis Trends

DETROIT, Oct. 29 (AP) — West Side Local 174 of the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., one of the largest Locals in the automobile industry, yesterday called upon —John L. Lewis and his supporters to "publicly disasociate themselves" from "pro-Axis agents, appeasers and disrupters of national unity."

The appeal to Mr. Lewis was included in a resolution urging an eight-point program upon delegates to the National C. I. O. Convention in Detroit, Nov. 17.

The resolution was approved by the Joint Council of the Local, a body of 200 men representing the rank and file of the members.

The resolution proposed "encouragement and aid to Britain to open a second European front against Hitler," repeal of the Neutrality Act, support for "President Roosevelt's program of all-out defense effort to destroy Hitlerism at home and abroad," and re-election of Philip Murray as President of the C. I. O.

Admits Draft Dodging; Gets 18 Months

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29 (AP)—David R. Morgan, honor graduate of Wake Forest College, pleaded guilty in Federal Court here Oct. 27 to violating the Selective Service Act and was sentenced to serve 18 months in the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Last spring Morgan refused to fill out his draft questionnaire because, he said, he objected to war or "mass physical violence."

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Kansas Hens Are Scrambling To Credit Their Eggs-istence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan. — Kansas hens are eggs-ceedingly busy these days preparing to fill Kansas' eggs-traordinary national defense assignment of eggs-actly 147,967,000 dozen eggs for 1942. This is an increase of 15 per cent over the 1941 quota. Kansas cows have been asked to increase their production by 4 per cent. In the "food for freedom" program, milk and eggs are among the most important items, not only because of their nutritive value, but because they can be shipped in dried form without too much refrigeration or bulkiness.

The Government has asked that the normal volume of 10,000,000 pounds of dried egg products in the United States be increased to ten times that amount in 1942. Officials have set a record-breaking goal of 50,000,000,000 eggs in 1942 British egg needs for 1942 are estimated at 6,000,000,000.

At a meeting of 250 American dried egg producers in Kansas City, Mo., in September, N. F. Russell, Vice-President of the Tranin Egg Products Company, defied anyone to tell the difference between a scrambled fresh egg and its egg powder equivalent. The Tranin Company now uses 2,500 cases of eggs daily—30 dozen to a case—and by November expects to double the capacity of the plant and open a new one in Chicago. They have shipped out 40,000 pounds of powdered eggs a week for domestic use, besides 20,000 pounds for the Government's lend-lease needs.

The process of reducing a fresh egg to powder is comparatively simple. After being broken into buckets, the liquid eggs are put into chilled vats and then piped into an enormous receptacle, called the "cyclone," where a heat of 190 degrees is maintained. The liquid is sprayed from the mouth of the pipe into the heated "cyclone" under 5,000 pounds of pressure. The combination of heat and pressure instantly evaporates the moisture content, leaving the essential egg in the form of a thick yellow powder, which is shaken through a fine screen into wax-lined shipping barrels. It is then of the consistency of fine cake flour. All that is needed to turn this egg powder into something suitable for scrambling is a little water.

Attlee Rallies I. L. O. To 'Atlantic Charter'

Continued from Page 1

work for the general progress of the people of all classes.

"3. Science and technique have revolutionized our whole economic and social life.

"4. The large-scale production and the extent of international trade, the enormous development of communications and the inter-dependence of states and nations make permanent international co-operation especially in the economic and social fields imperative."

Reception Planned

Miss Perkins invited all delegates to a reception at the River Club Thursday evening, Oct. 30.

Earlier, official British delegates, both worker and employer, had swept the convention's searchlights down sharply on the immediate necessities of winning the war, with an earnest plea that labor and industry in the semi-belligerent Nations settle their quarrels at once in order that the battle of production against the Axis might be won.

Speaking with a special eye to the United States and its strike crisis, the British delegates, seconded by those of the Dominions, warned that failure to win industrial unity in the Nations building the weapons or furnishing the supplies for victory might prolong the conflict and make final triumph doubly difficult.

The Present Need

Joseph Hallsworth, member of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress, and Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the British Employers' Conference, leaders in this plea, said the collaboration existing between British employers and employees, both before and after Dunkirk, was one of the big reasons why Britain had been able to stand up against invasion where France and other Nations had fallen.

"More than in the last war," Mr. Hallsworth said, "the success of military operations depends upon production, which, in turn, depends upon collaboration of workers and employers. The same principle will apply in the tasks of reconstruction after the war."

Mr. Attlee, who spoke this morning along with delegates from China, New Zealand, Brazil, Poland, the Netherlands, and Chile, said he agreed heartily with the view voiced by Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, that planning for the postwar world could not be left until the war ended.

"We are determined that economic questions and questions of the universal improvement of standards of living and nutrition shall not be neglected as they were after the last war owing to preoccupation with political problems," he said. "The fact is that wars do not enrich, but impoverish, the world, and bold statesmanship will be needed if we are to repair the ravages of war and to insure to all the highest possible measures of labor standards, economic advancement and social security to which the Atlantic charter looks forward."

Two-Point Program

Mr. Attlee, formerly head of the British Labor Party, said postwar endeavors would fall into two categories—first, urgent measures to relieve want and meet difficulties in the immediate war's aftermath; secondly, long-term arrangements for the future which would guarantee not only political, but economic democracy.

"To carry out the principles of the Atlantic charter will require the earnest co-operation of all Nations and of all men and women of good will," he said. "It will demand hard thinking in order that the ideal may be brought within the range of the practical, but there are things that can be done now—things that are being done now."

As delegates actively discussed the Acting Director's report, entitled, "The I. L. O. and Reconstruction," in a continuation of yesterday's plenary session. The first concrete proposals and attitudes began to evolve, among them:

Polish employee delegates presented a resolution to be acted upon next week asking the I. L. O. to use its influence at the war's close to obtain payments from Germany for the forced labor now at work in Nations occupied by the Reich. Simultaneously, Polish employer representatives called on the I. L. O. in another resolution to work for the postwar establishment throughout the world of a shorter working day, paid vacations, longer periods of vocational training and the lowering of age limit and pension eligibility.

Exchange of Information

Meanwhile it became clear as scheduled speeches and informal discussions continued that a major purpose of the parley, namely, the mutual exchange of information as to how individual nations are solving their wartime, and are planning to solve their postwar, problems of labor, collaboration, disrupted production and maintenance of social standards was being accomplished.

British employer delegates, again with a hope that perhaps the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor jurisdictional strike leaders might be listening in, told how British workers long before the war had fortunately succeeded in bringing all labor groups, craft, industrial and mixed, under the "one umbrella" of the Trades Union Congress, this ensuring labor unity in the crisis.

William Johannes de Vries, worker delegate from the Union of South Africa, described labor's collaboration with the Government there and told the delegates how labor had relaxed its bars to apprenticeships.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Government delegate from India, relating the need for raising standards of living among the teeming millions of Asia, asked that attention be given to possibility of framing I. L. O. machinery capable of dealing with special Asiatic problems, many of them agricultural.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURE IN WASHINGTON — Story of Senate page boys, with a Senator and a girl reporter helping a hard-boiled youngster.—M, Y.

A GIRL, A GUY, AND A GOB—Farcical comedy with ingenious gags. Light but entertaining.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS — Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

A VERY YOUNG LADY — Interesting mainly as Jane Withers' debut in more mature roles.—M, Y.

A YANK IN THE R.A.F. — Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place. Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y.

BELLE STAR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BILLY THE KID—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to law and order. Technicolor more satisfying than the story.—M, Y.

BLOND'E IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip characters. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOOD AND SAND—Two-hour Technicolor spectacle of bull fighting—M.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment to foundlings.—M, Y

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes; some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M

BRIDE WORE CRUTCHES — Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted, Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DEVIL AND MISS JONES—Amusing comedy with glances at labor problems.—M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters.—M.

DOUBLE DATE—Pair of youngsters intervene in the affairs of their elders.—M, Y.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE—Routine mixture of comedy and melodrama about young astronomer who becomes involved with blackmail ring.—M.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FREE AND EASY—Adaptation of the play, "The Truth Game," in which two young people set out to marry for money and end by marrying—each other—for love.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GET-AWAY — Gangster melodrama, with F. B. I. agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE — Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST—Fictional account of radio's rise with an expansive and funny performance by that great American Oakie, Jack.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Laurel and Hardy are caught in the draft, too, but there appears to have been a dearth of good script writers in their camp.—M, Y.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y, C.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1941.—Movie musical with radio and television to tie together the songs and dances.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery drama.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

I'LL WAIT FOR YOU—Criminal reforms under influence of pretty girl on farm where he takes refuge.—M, Y.

IN THE NAVY—Abbott and Costello in the type of horseplay which has won them wide popularity.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing.—M, Y.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Clare Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

KITTY FOYLE—Ginger Rogers giving a notable performance in a modified version of the novel.—M, Y.

HIGHWAY WEST—Melodrama with more emphasis on action than finesse.—M, Y.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast, photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study, in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets.—M, Y.

LADY EVE—Sophisticated farce comedy.—M.

LADY FROM CHEYENNE—Agreeable entertainment about a schoolmarm who upsets calculations of a politician and brings woman suffrage to Wyoming.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LET'S MAKE MUSIC—Heart-warming story of a schoolteacher.—M, Y.

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY — Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LIFE WITH HENRY—New comic saga of the difficulties of Henry Aldrich's career.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE BIT OF HEAVEN, A—New comedy with Gloria Jean.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH—Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MANPOWER — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN—Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MERCY ISLAND — Minor melodrama which delivers its marooned characters from an uncharted island after the villain is killed by an alligator.—M.

MILLION DOLLAR BABY—Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MODEL WIFE—Employed in a department store which bans working wives, a young couple seek to keep their marriage secret, much to the husband's discomfiture.—M, Y.

MOON OVER MIAMI — Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NAVY BLUES—Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT TRAIN—English thriller of a struggle between British secret service men and the Nazis. One of the best.—M, Y.

NO, NO, NANETTE—From the musical comedy of the same name but now leaning too much on story and too little on song.—M, Y.

NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE — Long and lavish Technicolor film of the Canadian Northwest with melodramatic detail.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Unpleasant comedy. Repeated scenes of intoxication add to the general vulgarity.—M.

OUT OF THE FOG—Derivation from the play, "The Gentle People." Not too successful a combination of sentiment, atmospheric artificialities, and grimly realistic details, but has some vivid acting.—M.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PASTOR HALL — English-made film about Nazi Germany, containing brutal elements but also eloquent passages of faith in the ideals of democracy exemplified by a pastor who refuses to bow to the new regime.—M.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—George Cukor's dazzling film from Philip Barry's glib play. Much drinking and flippant talk.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAY GIRL—Minor comedy, with a plot of dubious ethics.—M.

POT O' GOLD—Breezy entertainment with radio background.—M, Y.

PUBLIC DEB NO. 1—Artificial comedy of an heiress.—M, Y.

RAGE IN HEAVEN—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

RELUCTANT DRAGON—Informal tour with Robert Benchley of the Disney studios. Informative and has some amusing animated cartoons, but is not one of the major Disney full-length features.—M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

ROAD SHOW—Adventures of fugitives from a sanitarium.—M, Y.

ROOKIES ON PARADE — Unpretentious training camp comedy.—M, Y.

SAINT AT PALM SPRINGS—Another Simon Templar yarn. Conventional melodrama.—M, Y

SANTE FE TRAIL—Semi-historical film characterized by bloodshed and violence, ending with John Brown's last stand and execution. Sensation at the expense of accuracy.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SCOTLAND YARD—Implausible melodrama about a bank robber.—M, Y.

SEA HAWK—Swashbuckling yarn of privateersmen of the Spanish Armada.—M, Y.

SEA WOLF — Melodrama from Jack London's story. There are brutalities, cruelties, and violence, but some of the acting is skillful.—M.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHE COULDN'T SAY NO—Farce about a lawyer and his secretary.—M, Y.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS — Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of the moonshiners of the Ozarks.—M, Y.

SHINING VICTORY—Plot depends on a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters artificial.—M.



Emlyn Williams

Now to be seen in "The Stars Look Down."

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT — From Remarque's novel, "Flotsam," recording tragedy of victims of Nazi persecution. Seems wrought more in anguish than in hatred.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ROAD—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner. Slender but pleasant entertainment.—M, Y, C.

SON OF MONTE CRISTO — Swashbuckling yarn covering familiar ground.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

SPRING PARADE—Agreeable romantic entertainment of the Vienna 1890's.—M, Y, C.

STRANGE ALIBI — Melodrama of a police detective who plays gangster to get evidence.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

STRIKE UP THE BAND—An elaborate picture, with music and dancing, about high school boy with ambitions to be a drummer.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skies and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS — Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective, and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn.—M, Y.

TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN — Western film about struggle of ranch owners to foil thieves.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THEY DARE NOT LOVE—Poorly written, ineptly directed, anti-Nazi melodrama.—M.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TIN PAN ALLEY — From Twentieth Century-Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY—Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequence unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with potential character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

VICTORY — Well acted by Fredric March, Betty Field, and others, this film adaptation takes certain liberties with the Joseph Conrad original.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VIRGINIA—Story, not too deftly told, about a girl who returns to the South intending to sell her estate but decides to remain.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL? —A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK—Good suspense, and wisecracking humor.—M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO — Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE — Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer.—M, Y.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—A spoofing adventure farce in which a grounded RAF pilot and his mechanic become variously mixed up with an oyster poacher, an adventuress posing as a missionary's daughter, a sultana, and the Singapore police. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Ninety-seven Soviet cameramen filmed this extensive report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Quentin Reynolds speaks the commentary. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

LE ROI—Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce about a millionaire, the latter's wife, and a visiting monarch. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story he is trying to sell to the studios, with results that are by turns hilarious, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Minor farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

German Gains in South Point to New War Front

Continued from Page 1

Russians cannot make a comeback with the aid of British and American supplies, and with General Wavell's troops lined up in increasing strength near the northern border of Persia.

The Soviet generals, Marshal Clement Voroshiloff and Marshal Semyon Budenny are charged with the building up in different regions of new armies upon which lie the Soviet's main hopes of eventually turning the tide.

Soviet Reserves

Regarding the Soviet reserves S. A. Lozovsky, the Russian propaganda chief, has said: "I am very satisfied with the tempo at which the gap between the numbers of Russian and German troops is diminishing. We can send forces of enormous size of which the Nazis have no conception. The next few days will convince you that the enemy offensive will spend itself."

Moreover, the Russians are stated to have removed 1,000,000 skilled workers and great quantities of industrial machinery from the parts of Russia now immediately invaded to the vicinity of new arsenals thousands of miles to the east.

All this supports Joseph Stalin's confident assertion that the Soviet can fight until the Germans are worn down, even though the process may take years. And it justifies British and American leaders in asking their countries to put all they know into backing the Russian cause with material aid.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, has declared that the output of British factories must be increased by 30 to 40 per cent this winter. President Roosevelt also has stressed the need for a great stepping up of production in the United States.

Beaverbrook Seizes Beaverbrook Fences

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 29

Lord Beaverbrook's Ministry of Supply, which has been scouring the country for scrap metal to roll out tanks, issued this communiqué today:

"Lord Beaverbrook's fences and railings at Cherkley (his country home) have been seized by the Ministry of Supply."

Lewis Confers With Taylor On 'Captive' Mine Strike

Continued from Page 1

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., all accepted the Board's first proposal for mediation—that both sides agree to abide by a final determination by the Board.

Mr. Girdler said that while his company realized that full production of coal and steel is essential to the defense program, "we cannot, however, lose sight of the fact that the best and most effective policy of employer-employee relationship is one which permits complete freedom of action on the part of the employee as to whether or not he shall join or remain a member of a labor organization."

Mr. Grace's telegram said that Bethlehem felt that it should not become involved in any way in anything "requiring it to force employees to do anything to maintain or secure" union status. He said the Mediation Board's proposal was accepted solely because of the emergency.

President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday intimated that he might withdraw his previous opposition to anti-strike legislation in view of the gathering seriousness of the coal emergency. It became known likewise, that a series of executive orders are being drafted at the Justice Department as a last resort in case seizure of the coal mines is decided upon. It was reported yesterday that seizure is being seriously considered. The reasoning is that if the Government took the mines over workers would be assured they were not working either for John L. Lewis, or for "Morgan," but for Uncle Sam.

'Cooling Off' Period Studied

One of many legislative proposals considered by the President would set up a protracted cooling off period, like that incorporated in the Railway Mediation Act.

Congressional fuming over Mr. Lewis' defiance of the President continued today, but Administration leaders made plain they would resist any attempt to complicate the battle over the Neutrality Act by injecting anti-strike amendments.

At the White House, Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, said that Mr. Roosevelt still had no reply from Mr. Lewis to his third appeal that the United Mine Workers reopen the struck captive mines.

Chairman Davis formally communicated to Mr. Lewis the acceptance or arbitration by the U. S. Steel Corporation directors, who are conceded to hold the dominant voice as the major captive mine owners. Mr. Davis asked Mr. Lewis to send his answer promptly to the recommendations.

Fuel Shortage Felt

Pittsburgh and Youngstown district steel mills of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation started to feel the pinch of fuel shortage as a result of the strike and the company started to bank three or four blast furnaces.

A company spokesman said other furnaces would be banked within several days as the fuel supply diminshes unless the mines are reopened shortly.

A revolt of approximately 200 Johnstown district miners continued at the Rosedale mine of Bethlehem Steel Corp. despite a picket line of 100 union miners who obeyed the strike edict.

Police said about 200 men entered the mine on the morning shift, walking through an orderly picket line. The union claimed that only 15 workers went in on yesterday afternoon's shift which usually has 300 men.

The Franklin and Slickville mines of Bethlehem remained closed.

Truman Accuses Lewis

As the Senate met today Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Defense Investigating Committee, charged that Mr. Lewis is guilty of the "very same improper practice" which he protested in the Currier lumber controversy." Senator Truman said Mr. Lewis had protested then the failure of the Federal Works Agency to award a defense housing contract to Currier, as an encouragement to the A. F. of L. in the establishment of closed shops in the building trades field. But now, declared Senator Truman, the captive mine strike is an attempt to secure a closed shop for the C. I. O.

Ellender Denounces Lewis

Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana denounced Mr. Lewis as a "traitor to American ideals."

"I further brand Mr. Lewis a traitor to the boys who are now preparing to defend the Country and to the American labor movement," he contiuued.

Recalling that he had made a speech in 1937 condemning the "sit-down strike" Senator Ellender said at that time he was not certain of his own knowledge that Mr. Lewis was behind it. Mr. Lewis, however, is the leader "in the impending labor trouble," he said.

"I warn the American working man not to follow this labor bully who seeks to accomplish his purposes at a time and with full knowledge that non-compliance with his demands will threaten our very existence," Senator Ellender said.

"I plead with the laboring man to foster a movement to oust such leadership before it is too late. Do not force Congress into a position where it may be compelled to pass laws that will take away from you some of your most cherished rights."

Flynn Assails NBC As 'Interventionist'

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—John T. Flynn, Chairman of the New York Chapter of the America First Committee, Oct. 27 charged that "responsible officers of the National Broadcasting Company are interventionists" and that NBC "newscasters are propagandists."

Earlier the Committee contended it had been refused adequate radio time and NBC replied it regarded the contention as an unfair, unreasonable and unjustifiable attack on the radio industry.

The dispute began with the America First Executive Committee protesting to the three major networks that it had been refused adequate coast-to-coast time for an anti-war rally scheduled for Madison Square Garden Thursday night at which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Charles A. Lindbergh, and John Cudahy are scheduled to speak.

Niles Trammell, NBC President, said so far this year his company had aired talks by 70 self-styled anti-war speakers as against 56 of the opposite viewpoint, and added it did not seem right "to permit your committee to assume a martyrdom which the facts do not justify."

Actor to Join RAF After His Play Closes

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Rex Harrison, leading man on stage and screen, has been accepted as a commissioned officer of the RAF—but the RAF undertook to wait until the end of the run of "No Time for Comedy."

Barring resumption of heavy German air raiding, theatrical quarters said the play probably would continue well into the new year.

Mr. Harrison was turned down for physical reasons from flying—but was accepted for other duties.

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had

Prison Camp Morale Big Nazi Problem

The following account of conditions among war prisoners in the German prison camps has been condensed from a lengthy report made by a neutral relief worker in Germany.

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"To be a prisoner of war is the saddest thing that can happen to a man; no one can understand what it means except one who has gone through it himself."

Thus spoke a German officer who had been in a prison camp during the World War. Months that drag out into years behind barbed wire bring demoralization dangerous not only for the men affected but for the communities to which they return after the war's close.

In camps in Germany today are millions of prisoners of war. Responsible for the mental and psychological well-being of these men are German welfare officers attached to these camps. Polish and Serbian nationalities, however, are exceptions and do not get the service German welfare officials are able to give other prisoners.

The only outside agency permitted to help in organizing program activities—educational, social, athletic, and religious—is the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose field secretaries are allowed to visit the camps, meet with leading prisoners of all nationalities, help them in planning activities and in obtaining necessary equipment and materials.

This is more easily accomplished in the officers' camps, as officers, according to international convention, cannot be employed as labor and therefore have time at their disposal. Also they are paid their salaries and these, though small give them something to spend. The soldiers' camps may have from 20,000 to 50,000 men each, most of them working in labor groups of 200 to 1,200 scattered around the main camp.

Spiritual Needs Stressed

Meeting the spiritual needs of war prisoners has been found to be of utmost importance. Men of strong faith endure captivity much better than those who are indifferent or without faith. Until recently German Army chaplains and local clergy co-operated with clergy among the prisoners in this phase of camp life. Now it is left entirely to the prisoner clergy who are far too few for the task.

Roman Catholic prisoners, much more numerous than Protestant, have greatest facilities for meeting their religious needs. Both officers and men who in civil life are priests are permitted to serve as clergy, and priests among the privates are usually assigned to light hospital duties or office work to give them more time.

One of the Y. M. C. A. field secretaries who has just visited more than 50 German camps where he endeavored to meet the religious leaders of all groups and find out and meet their needs, reports that Bibles, hymn books, and whatever was requested had been supplied.

A second important factor in maintaining morale of war prisoners is an educational program, consisting predominantly of language courses and lectures. It is an extremely varied field, depending upon the prisoners themselves. In the officers' camps there are courses of university and seminary grade. Teachers and professors are found among the prisoners, who also are able to buy some of the necessary books with money from their canteens. The rest of the books are supplied by the Y. M. C. A. Individuals pay for their own materials.

Books Provided

Officers or privates, who were still students when they joined the colors, are provided with books by the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva and thus are able to continue their study and prepare for examinations. The visiting Y. M. C. A. men seek out students in all camps and give them blanks on which to list their needs. Students among the officers have ample time for study. Those in labor camps have only evenings after their work is done.

Radios and films have recently been permitted in the camps and are of great help in educational work. Libraries are standard camp features, though everywhere inadequate. The Polish libraries are usually separate units. Librarians are appointed by the authorities from among the prisoners. Most of the books have been supplied by the camp authorities and the Y. M. C. A. Some, however, have been sent by the Red Cross and various other organizations. There is a constant demand for adventure and detective stories.

As for current literature, there is the official camp magazine, "Trait d'Union," of the German High Command of the Defense Force and the individual camp papers, which must be mimeographed so as not to compete with the official magazine. Naturally the prisoners prefer their own, which give camp news, serial stories, humorous sketches, caricatures and drawings.

Great difficulty is found in supplying the labor groups with reading matter of any kind. The best way to date is the circulating book-box, the box made of materials at hand in the camp, filled with 20 to 50 books of a general nature, and kept in circulation from group to group. But to send even 20 books to each of 1,200 groups, which would be only one camp, 24,000 books would be needed.

Repair Materials Needed

In addition to books themselves, repair materials are required. The prisoners have none of the necessary materials. Polish prisoners used cloth from their worn-out uniforms for binding.

There are artists among the prisoners. They decorate the walls of rooms used in common. They design, build and decorate chapels and stage scenery and design and make costumes.

But all their ingenuity is called into play since their supply of materials, furnished by the Y. M. C. A. and camp authorities, is limited owing to German shortage.

Where possible the authorities have given a structure or a part of one to be used as theater, concert hall or for religious services. Theatricals are the popular form of entertainment.

Almost every camp has an orchestra, conducted by a professional musician. Some of the instruments were paid for out of camp funds, some by the Y. M. C. A., which also supplies music. Among the Polish prisoners there are many choruses and choirs.

Theatrical and musical activities are hardly to be found in the labor camps. The Y. M. C. A. is trying to provide these with mouth organs and accordions. The daily routine is all toil and monotony for these men. Even gramophones are no longer obtainable in Germany.

The prisoners, however, are producing a vast number of small objects from all sorts of materials, much of which is generally termed waste. These objects are clever—some of them real works of art.

Sports are most keenly entered into by the British prisoners, but football, volley ball and handball interest all. But activities are hampered by equipment shortage. It is almost impossible to buy athletic goods in Germany. For that reason in some camps sports are almost nil. Prisoners beg for equipment and the German authorities would welcome it.

British Scout Leaders



Sir Percy Everett — Baron Somers

Sir Percy receives his commission as Deputy Chief Scout of Britain from Baron Somers, the new Chief Scout. Sir Percy has been connected with the Scout movement longer than any other person, officials declare.

Moscow Greatest Obstacle Nazi Arms Have Yet Faced

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Substantially a month from its onset, the mud-bogged Battle of Moscow seems stabilized over its whole 300-mile front except for the Nara River bulge in the center.

Berlin press commentators admit it, pleading soggy fields and bottomless roads to excuse the Nazis' failure to exploit a "break-through" which Hitler trumpeted days ago. They could not attribute the delay to the Red Army in the center. Hitler has told his people it was already liquidated as an organized military force.

The Nara River bulge lies between Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets, a 40-mile span of heavily wooded and swampy country. Just how serious the dent is has not been revealed by either side. One report places a German spearhead within 30 miles of Moscow at Zvenigorod, 40 miles east of Mozhaisk and north of the Mozhaisk-Moscow Railroad.

No Hint of Retreat

That would not only be within the inner circle of Moscow's western defenses; but would represent grave encirclement perils for the Red Army holding the Mozhaisk bastion. It seems more probable, however, that only light armored advance units, themselves exposed to entrapment and destruction, could have reached that point. Otherwise, a general Russian retreat, not from Mozhaisk positions alone, but from the Rzhev salient northwestward to the Volga must be expected. And there is no hint of that.

The essential fact on the Moscow front is that the flanks of the huge defense zone from Kalinin in the north to Orel in the south are holding stubbornly to balk encirclement; and that even the Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets anchors in the center are still intact. Whatever the depth of the Nazi penetration between them to the Nara River and the junction town of the same name, it still appears too narrow and too lacking in rail or hard highway routes to be critical.

The reported German thrust to Zvenigorod would indicate an encirclement attempt behind Mozhaisk to widen the base of the Nazi salient. The Germans have urgent need of the Mozhaisk-Moscow railway and highroad if the main frontal attack from the west is to be driven to the outskirts of Moscow itself.

Last 50 Miles Hardest

Leningrad held out and fought back when German forces were boasting that they were within 18 miles of the heart of the City. The last 50 miles of the road to Moscow will unquestionably be the hardest. The stand of Red regulars and people's armies on the far flanks and around the Mozhaisk-Maloyaroslavets dent has given the Moscow command priceless day in which to muster reserves.

Plenty of Guns

The Nara River itself is a stream of small consequence in dry seasons. It is one of half a dozen small waterways that drain the region where the shock of battle is heaviest, however, and swollen by rain and snow, each of these is a separate obstacle for German mechanized units seeking to push ahead.

Russian shortages in battle equipment do not apply to field guns or heavier movable weapons. Every report of Russia's methods stresses effective use of artillery, and the closer the Germans draw to Moscow the greater the concentration of gun power against them.

Recent American visitors to Moscow have been impressed by the scope of its antiaircraft battery installations, said to exceed those of any other city that has figured in the present war. While those sky-pointing guns are designed primarily to beat off bombing attacks, they could also be used for long range, plunging fire against tanks. And the most vulnerable part of a tank is its lightly armored top.

The plight of Rostov-on-Don and the Donets Basin in the south is far graver than that of Moscow, and what might happen there within a few hours is beyond prediction. Moscow, however, still looks like a tougher morsel for Nazi consumption than any they have yet swallowed.

Croatia and Italy Sign Treaty Fixing Boundary

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP)—Stefani reported that a treaty between Italy and Croatia was signed at Zagreb yesterday fixing the boundary between Croatia and Montenegro, sections of dismembered Yugoslavia.

For the most part, Stefani said, the new frontier follows that between Serbia and Montenegro during the old Austrian-Hungarian empire before 1914.

Rome Says U.S. Not in Duce's Anti-Red Blast

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that Premier Missoulini's declaration that "Bolshevism's shady European and American allies will perish with it" yesterday referred not to the United States, but to its "warmongers."

The comment was made to remove any impression that Mussolini had threatened the United States or said that the country would perish, a high Fascist said.

Premier Mussolini's speech followed a day of angry press comments on President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech. Newspapers called the President a liar. In one of many Fascist parades, marchers waved placards picturing President Roosevelt as a clown and Soviet Premier Joseh Stalin as sniffing the oxygen of American aid.

Il Duce's brief address was the climax of the day's celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the Blackshirts' March on Rome. Thousands gathered below his balcony overlooking the Piazza Venezia took his remarks as a prediction that the United States and Britain would go down with Russia, already staggering under the Axis' blows.

"Notwithstanding all coalitions we will smash every obstacle," he told the crowd. "Struck to the heart, Bolshevism, against which we began the first battles 20 years ago, is dying.

"The conservatism represented by the insolence of the egoist will be wiped out by the forces of revolution and we shall go forward."

The crowd called:

"Duce! Duce! Duce!"

Mass meetings were the principal ceremonies with which Fascism began its twentieth year. The day was proclaimed a working day. Instead of taking the day off, Fascist Party members, numbering 4,017,640, had to wear their black shirts to work.

Falangists Parade

MADRID, Oct. 29 (AP)—Falange Party members in red berets and dark blue shirts marched through the streets of Spain's principal cities today in ceremonies marking the eighth anniversary of the founding of the totalitarian party.

Long columns, including the steel-helmeted, black uniformed Falangist militia, paraded through Madrid's Plaza de Independencia and saluted a cross erected under arches in honor of civil war dead.

A speech made by Jose antonio Primo de Rivera when he founded the party in 1933 was radiocast on loudspeakers throughout the streets of Madrid while a play representing the foundation meeting was staged before representatives of the German and Italian Embassies and party members.

French Fleet Has Hopes

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—Vice Admiral René Emil Godfroy, commanding the demobilized French war fleet anchored in this harbor, said today he hoped the fleet would "eventually be left free to return to France or somewhere in the French empire."

Interviewed aboard his flagship, the 10,000-ton cruiser Duquesne, the Admiral said the entire fleet would continue to observe the conditions of the agreement with the British under which the warships may not leave Alexandria harbor and the British make no move to take over the fleet by force.

"All we can do is wait and see," he said.

Asked what might happen should Germany ever try to force the Vichy Government to turn over French warships, the Admiral replied:

"No French man of war has ever been lent to Germany."

The French squadron here is composed of the 22,189-ton battleship Lorraine, the cruisers Duquesne, Tourville, Suffren, and Duguay-Trouin, the destroyers Le Fortune, Basque, and Forbin, and the submarine Protee.

They are maintained by skeleton crews. About 4,000 officers and men have been sent back to France since the ships were demobilized.

It was the first time any foreign correspondent had been aboard a French warship in the Mediterranean since the fall of France. The tall, blue-eyed, smiling Admiral expressed hope that the position of the French Nation would be "more clearly understood in America, with whom we always have had and wish to continue the most friendly relations."

Admiral Godfroy commanded a squadron of French cruisers which visited New York in July, 1939, during the World's Fair.

He said that "all the British naval officers seem to understand our situation; I have no complaint in regard to the manner in which they have handled things since our agreement of July, 1940"—demobilizing the French ships.

"Naturally, I and every officer and man aboard these ships would like to return home, but we are resolved to maintain our position here and without discouragement to ourselves. We keep our morale high."

Germans Begin Ukraine Grab; 'Breadbasket' Outlook Bleak

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY AT ODESSA, Oct. 21. Delayed. (AP)—Adolf Hitler's farm experts, following hard on the heels of his invading army, already have begun the task of converting to German use the huge Ukrainian farmlands west of the Dnieper River—but from present indications Europe's so-called "breadbasket" will be empty this winter.

In normal times this conquered area, roughly half the size of Texas, produced millions of tons of wheat annually, much of which found an outlet through Odessa.

In the aftermath of war, however, the bulk of the wheat acreage is lying idle and not even a fishing smack is navigating out of this once busy Black Sea port.

Midway in a 2,500-mile tour of the area between Kiev and Odessa it becomes obvious that many difficulties must be overcome before this agricultural region can start feeding Europe again.

In the first place, work animals and tractors taken for war purposes, as well as other livestock and implements destroyed or removed under Stalin's scorched-earth policy, must be replaced.

At present the great plains of the Ukraine present an unpromising vista of wheat stubble waiting to be turned under. Only here and there can the traveler see a small plot of winter grain or a patch of sugar beets—the only bits of greenery in an otherwise bleak landscape.

Whether Germany can begin a comeback for this section before the ground freezes remains to be seen. Just now, with the snow flying in the northern Ukraine, it looks like a tremendous task to prepare the soil before winter.

To handle the job many "sonderführers" — special leaders — have been trained in Germany. No matter how well-trained he may be, however, the German farm boy, accustomed to the Reich's miniature farms, still must adapt himself to the task of supervising thousands of acres of Russian wheatland.

Two of these leaders are supposed to supervise 54 of the Russian collective farm units known as kolchoses—in other words, a total of about 180,000 acres.

At Stawischtische, about 100 miles south of Kiev, this correspondent talked with a leader who had taken charge in that area only 10 days before.

As an example of the conditions he found, he said that about 100 families in one farm unit had only 10 milk cows between them.

This kolchos, however, still had about 90 head of horses, and with these, plus whatever motorized equipment can be spared by Germany's war economy, the 100 families must work their 3,300 acres.

The peasants are getting along the best they can.

Will Helping Communism Sustained in Ohio Court

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Oct. 29 (AP)—A jury Oct. 24 sustained the will of William Montgomery Brown, deposed Protestant Episcopal Bishop, which bequeathed the bulk of a $465,000 estate to furtherance of Communism "as propagated by Karl Marx."

The will, which also left a $5,000 fund for continuing the circulation of the Brown book, "Communism and Christianism," was challenged by Louis M. Ducommun, a nephew, on the ground that it was not the final testament of the former Galion, Ohio, clergyman.

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The Home Forum

Closing Day at the Battery

WE HAD BEGUN to take the Battery for granted, we who at one time or other made up the average daily thousands who thronged the rotunda and galleries to peer with affectionate curiosity at the fish. Then one day we read in the paper that the fish would have to move, that the building which seemed so permanent would presently be torn down. "TIME STORMS THE BATTERY" was the headline and awareness came with its threat. Letters of protest were addressed to editors, thousands rushed to the tip of Manhattan Island for a last look, and the Historical Society began its conservation campaign. On the afternoon of the last day, I, too, went down the island to make my farewells to favorite fish and to the Aquarium.

* * *

Even that little journey on the subway assumed the importance of a pilgrimage. Kind fortune arranged to have not an advertisement, but a poster of *Our Town Oddities* across from me. That was how I learned the irrelevant fact that a clock imbedded in the sidewalk in front of a jewelry store at Broadway and Maiden Lane keeps good time, although *walked on every day*; and the relevant one that New York's oldest park, Bowling Green, was originally leased in 1743 to three City Aldermen at a rental of ONE PEPPERCORN PER YEAR. The familiar station names on shining tiles flickered by the windows: 14th Street, Canal Street, Brooklyn Bridge, Fulton Street, and Wall Street. I came up blinking into the sunlight of Bowling Green, at the beginning of Broadway and face to face with the New York Customs House.

As I walked toward the Aquarium, I saw, far to the left, that forbidding fence which keeps park kibitzers from enjoying the construction of the new tunnel. Three sparrows had usurped the drinking fountain and were taking a riotous shower bath. Two small boys were climbing the monument to Verrazano, the Navigator, and at its base an old man sat reading an Italian paper. In my path stood another man with a paper bag, surrounded by pigeons. He was feeding them, one at a time, as their coral feet clung gently to his open hand. The flags flew as bravely over the old Aquarium as if they were never to be struck, and two girls were posing under the gilded sea horses at the entrance while a friend took their pictures. The souvenir man looked hopefully at passers-by who might be lured by his small Statues of Liberty or his "set of 12 pictorial postcards for only 25c." The real Statue of Liberty seemed near in the late sunshine. The girls had finished taking snapshots; so I went in, pausing to study the great iron-studded doors which are relics of the early fort, the Southwest Battery. Inlaid on the tile floor was its most recent name, "New York Aquarium, 1894."

The great pool in the center of the rotunda, where the seals had delighted millions, was empty. On the rock, where these favorites had performed, stood instead the grim notice: "Owing to the construction of the Brooklyn-Battery tunnel, the vehicular underpass, and the Reconstruction of Battery Park, the city, which owns this structure, is closing it on Oct. 1, 1941." It concluded with the reassurance that rare specimens would be sent to the Bronx Zoo and that the others would go to Washington and Philadelphia Aquaria or be liberated in public waters. A boy and a girl were leaning on the rail, rapt in memories of the seals. While I stood there, a well-dressed and dignified gentleman, who looked as though he might have just stepped over from Wall Street, came up to the attendant and asked where the goldfish were being given away. He was obviously disappointed and a trifle embarrassed by the reply. "That's nothing," said the attendant after the man had left. "Last Sunday someone asked me when they were going to move the Statue of Liberty to Battery Park!"

* * *

My own début in the Outside World was made at the Aquarium, where I held tightly to my father's hand as I looked up in wonder at the swimming creatures or was lifted high enough to see the seals and alligators. Best of all, then and ever since, was the exhibit of small jewel-colored fish in their lighted tanks around the gallery. The amusing little white and orange Clown Fish would lead to the startling Glass Catfish, the Queen Angelfish to the Silvery Moonfish, the Blue Parrot Fish to the Black Angels, the Orange Filefish to the Butterflies, the Blue-eyed Sandfish to the striped Zebras, and the tiny Sword Tails to the Silver Dollars. And so it always went, from one delight to another. Actually, some of the most fascinating fish were remarkably ugly, the African Lungfish, for example. It has nearly lost the use of its gills, but has developed lungs—one of the evolutionary links which is *not* missing.

* * *

But there is so much more about the old building than the fish, entertaining as they have always been. Fraunce's Tavern, St. Paul's, and the present Aquarium are the three oldest buildings in lower New York, and the last is "a structure around which more historic events linger than around any other in the city." Only these three preserve in any tangible form the past of the great city which has been too busy lifting new and taller buildings to have leisure for sentiment about the old. Many feel as did John C. Van Dyke when he wrote in *The New New York* that the Aquarium was "a sad rubbish and has little place in the new city." I should be among the last to urge preservation of old buildings, simply because they are old or when they obstruct necessary improvements in housing or transportation for the community. Age for the sake of age, unless accompanied by exceptional beauty or important associations, is a poor excuse. The Aquarium may not have beauty, but it does have history.

* * *

In 1807 the Secretary of War ordered the construction of a Casemated Battery which would command the whole range of the North River and the complete width of the East River. The octagonal foundation was laid in 1808, and by 1811 the enclosed circular battery of stone had been completed, with twenty-eight guns mounted, two magazines, cisterns, and barracks for officers. At that time the building was at least a hundred yards from the shore, and the gun embrasures, now within three feet of the ground, were then well above high tide. Called successively the Southwest Battery, Fort Clinton, and Castle Clinton, it had the pacific record of never firing a single shot against an enemy, though on the night of Jenny Lind's first concert it was besieged by about five hundred tough customers who came by boat. By that time it was known as Castle Garden, having been ceded in 1823 to the City of New York which opened it as a public assembly hall the following year.

When Lafayette made his second visit to America, in 1824, he was entertained with a great ball at Castle Garden. It was used as a theater, and public receptions were held there for President Jackson in 1832, President Tyler in 1843, and for the Prince of Wales in 1861. In this building Daniel Webster delivered orations, Samuel Morse demonstrated his telegraph in 1835, and Louis Kossuth of Hungary gave his address to the people of the New World in 1851. It is the oldest opera house in America. On entering the rotunda of the Aquarium, one saw in its niche the marble bust of Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, by M. v. Hoyer. It had been placed there, with a fine view of the seals, on October 6, 1920, in commemoration of her centennial and of her first appearance in America, under the management of P. T. Barnum, September 11, 1850. Seats were sold at auction, and a hatter, named Genn, paid $225 for the first ticket. It is said that the audience ceased their applause only when compelled by sheer exhaustion. Mario, Grisi, Malibran, Sontag, and Strackosch also sang at Castle Garden and the fabulous Lola Montez danced upon its stage.

Castle Garden became an immigrant receiving station in 1855 and, during the next thirty-five years, nearly eight million immigrants passed through it into the New World, to the wilderness of the cities and to the frontiers of industry and the opening West. The books of Louis Adamic have done a great deal to give the later immigrants faith in themselves and their heritage. I, too, hope and believe that some day the Children of Castle Garden will be as proud of their little round fort as the Mayflower Descendants are of Plymouth Rock. I have an idea that, in fifty or a hundred years, the descendants of those people will be asking why Castle Garden was unnecessarily destroyed. They will probably erect monuments and historical markers; they may even clamor for a restoration! It may seem low and dingy in a city of towers, but there are streets of tall and elegant buildings which will never know half its drama or be remembered at all in the time of their own destruction.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCULPTURE OF A SEAL IN BELGIAN BLACK MARBLE: *By Furio Piccirilli*

IN SELECTING Belgian black marble for his appealing sculpture of a seal, Furio Piccirilli has ideally suited material to subject. Executed with a simplicity of expression which reveals only the fundamental and conventionalized aspects of the subject, it nevertheless conveys a powerful impression of reality, with the light reflecting from the polished surface as it does from the back of a living seal, just emerged from the water.

Furio Piccirilli is one of a family of Italian sculptors who came to this country in the latter part of the nineteenth century. His seal was first modeled in clay on a considerably smaller scale, and then enlarged in his studio.

"When we come to have more faith"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CONCLUDING his parable of the widow who besought "a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man," to avenge her of her wrongs, the Master asked, "Shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him, though he bear long with them?" And he answered his question in this wise: "I tell you that he will avenge them speedily. Nevertheless when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?"

"Faith on the earth"! What is this faith of which the Master spoke? Surely it is not the trembling hope, the unstable emotion that forever fluctuates between despair and optimism, the wishful thinking, or even the blind belief that many entertain in a remote Deity who cannot be intelligently and understandingly approached. Faith might well be defined as individual, understanding trust in omnipotent, omnipresent God, good. That such faith, or understanding trust, is available to all is being proved daily by untold numbers who are attaining it in increasing measure through their study of Christian Science.

Christian Science, founded by Mary Baker Eddy and based upon the Bible, makes clear Christ Jesus' teachings, and has restored to mankind the art of spiritually scientific healing which he revealed. Spiritual healing was practiced by the early Christians for almost three centuries after the Master's crucifixion and ascension, but, being gradually engulfed in the abyss of materiality, it became, with rare exceptions, lost to the world for nearly sixteen hundred years. Of this lost ability to heal spiritually Mrs. Eddy has written in her sermon "Christian Healing" (p. 3), "In proportion as the personal and material element stole into religion, it lost Christianity and the power to heal; and the qualities of God as a person, instead of the divine Principle that begets the quality, engrossed the attention of the ages." And she adds, "Because God is the Principle of Christian healing, we must understand in part this divine Principle, or we cannot demonstrate it in part."

Thus we see that in the degree that we apprehend the true nature of God, infinite good, and of man, who is made in His image, we shall be able to avail ourselves of the divine power in healing disease, discord, and sin. But we must have some grasp of the nature of divine Principle and its operation in order to practice Christian healing. The Master understood this Principle to be God, Life, and Love, forever reflected or expressed by man. Knowing, as he did, that the man of God's creating remains untouched by the evidences of error, he scientifically healed disease and discord of every nature, with unvarying success, and this, despite the fact that many times the material evidence which presented itself spoke conclusively of the reality of error. Had Jesus' faith, or understanding trust, in the power and omnipresence of God, good, been less firm, he could never have accomplished the works which attested the truth of his words. And, as the Apostle James declared (James 2:24), "By works a man is justified, and not by faith only."

Very often human beings are confronted with situations which seem difficult or even impossible of solution. Such a situation occurred in the experience of two students of Christian Science who were seeking a new home. The husband was about to undertake graduate work at a university, and as a result their income would be more than halved. Steadfastly clinging to the truth that the real home is spiritual, eternally fixed in Mind, they set forth to look at apartments. They knew of a very desirable one, the rental of which, however, greatly exceeded the amount they were able to pay. After two days of fruitless searching and listening to the discouraging verdicts of various realtors, the wife determined to shut her ears to these arguments of mortal mind and to listen for divine Mind's directing. She knew that as their thinking reflected Spirit, Mind, they would be subject to divine Principle, and that they would be able to prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 348), "Divine Life, Truth, Love is the basic Principle of all Science, it solves the problem of being; and nothing that worketh ill can enter into the solution of God's problems." Almost at once she realized that a home was awaiting them at the place which they had believed they were unable to afford. Obediently they made their way to this house, where they found a slightly smaller but entirely satisfactory apartment. This not only met their requirements, but provided them with a home the rent of which was within their income.

Thus, through faith in God's ability and willingness to direct His children, the erroneous argument of limitation was proved powerless to hamper right activity. Through understanding trust in God the operation of divine Principle in human affairs had been demonstrated. With grateful hearts, realizing that effectual faith had been fulfilled in their experience, these students rejoiced in Mrs. Eddy's inspired words on page 368 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "When we come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error."

Treasure

Child, on the beach
Of jeweled sand,
What do you reach
For with your hand?

Small pink shell
Or glistening stone—
How can I tell
What wealth you own?

Which may it be.
And which most true:
Pebble for me,
Jewel for you?

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

The West Is a State of Mind

THE CONCEPTION OF the continental proportions of America did not at once dawn upon its new inhabitants. They thought and spoke as transplanted Englishmen. Each of the thirteen states was a tight little republic insisting on its own rights. Each plucky Diogenes sat in its own tub, saying to its neighbors, "Get out of my sunshine!"

It was only as they turned westward that Americans discovered America,—a discovery which in some instances has been long delayed. "The West" is not merely a geographical expression, it is a state of mind which is most distinctive of the national consciousness. It is a feeling, an irresistible impulse. It is the sense of undeveloped resources and limitless opportunities. It is associated with the verb "to go." To the American the West is the natural place to go to, as the East is the place to come from. It is synonymous with freedom from restraint. It is always "out West."

Just where the geographical West begins it is not necessary to indicate. On the coast of Maine you may be shown a summer cottage and told that it belongs to a rich Westerner from Massachusetts. Massachusetts is not thought of as the Far West, but is far enough.

The psychological West begins at the point where the center of interest suddenly shifts from the day before yesterday to the day after tomorrow. Great expectations are treated with the respect that elsewhere had been reserved for accomplished facts. There is a stir in the air as if humanity were a new family just setting up housekeeping. What a fine house it is, and how much room there is on the ground floor! . . .

One does not know his America until he has been touched by the Western fever. He must be possessed by a desire to take up a claim and build himself a shack and invest in a corner lot in a Future Great City. He must be capable of disinterested joy in watching the improvements which other people are making. The symbol of the West is the plank sidewalk leading out from a brand-new prairie town and pointing to a thriving suburb which as yet exists only in the mind of its projector. There is something prophetic in that sidewalk on which the foot of man has never trod. . . .

I remember on my first evening in Oxford sitting blissfully on the top of a leisurely tram car that trundled along High Street. The dons in academic garb were on their way to dinner in the college halls, and they looked just as my imagination had pictured them. I was introduced to one of them. When he learned that I was an American, there was a sudden thaw in his manner.

"Have you ever been in Dodge City, Kansas?" he inquired eagerly.

I modestly replied that I had only passed through on the railway, but I was familiar with other Kansas towns, and, reasoning from analogy, I could tell what manner of place it was. This was enough. I had experienced the West. I was one of the initiated. I could enter into that state of mind represented by the term Dodge City. It appeared that in the golden age, when he and Dodge City were both young, he had sought his fortune for some months in Kansas. He had experienced the joys of civic newness such as had not been in England since the Heptarchy. He discoursed of the mighty men of those days when every man did what was right in his own eyes, and good-humoredly allowed his neighbor to do likewise. As we parted, he said, with mournful acquiescence in his present estate, "Oxford does very well, you know, but it isn't Dodge City."—From "The Pardoner's Wallet," by SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Indian Summer Surprise

BEAUTIFUL as that day was, it was nothing to Sundays which followed, when the miles of woodland took on the colours of the fall. I explored for many miles up the River on the Yonkers side; the fair weather held for many weeks, and each walk was a revelation. I had never before been at liberty in Nature; I had never before seen Nature at liberty and in such profusion. It was like walking into Paradise just when I was gladdest of the happiness.

I could walk almost at once into primitive woodland on leaving my lodgings. I had but to walk fifty yards, then I was in the woods. I had but to go a hundred yards more, up a little hill, then I was deep in the woods, out of sight of any house, shut in by scarlet sumach bushes, hundreds of them, redder than blood, and, apparently belonging to nobody. Then, presently, the sumachs gave place to maples, such as I had not thought possible.

I had not seen the Indian Summer; if I had seen maples, I had seen only one or two. Here, there were hundreds together of the colours of beds of tulips, of green, brown, scarlet and purple in every possible variety. Deep in the wood, seemingly far from anywhere, I came upon one clump which amazed me. During the fall I went to it every Sunday, for I had never seen such radiant colour upon any trees nor in any flowers. . . .

In coming home from these days in the woods, I used to try to reach the ridge of the hill at sunset, so that I could stand in a clearing or on a rock and watch the sun going down over the Palisades. The beauty of those cliffs above the River took a hold upon me not easy to describe. I did not know it, but somewhere over there, not far from me, were people who were afterwards to be great friends; I have often thought of that since then. At the time, I used to say to myself, that the sun was going down on his way to England, and that before I saw him again he would have roused the cocks in the English roosts, and risen over England and then come flooding across the grey sea to where I was. Many a time, I watched the sun going down behind those cliffs; and bade him take my love here.—From "In the Mill," by JOHN MASEFIELD. (New York: Macmillan.)

Getting Out the Winter Things

SOMEHOW THE FIRST COLD DAYS, whenever they come, always catch Mrs. Appleyard unawares. . . . Threatening flakes of snow fly through the air before she recalls that there are such things as overshoes. She has always been mildly resentful of the fact that just when she would really like to start hibernating, she has to indulge in the alert sport of hunting up the winter things.

Of course Mrs. Appleyard knows that there are people who file away the flotsam and jetsam left from last winter as carefully as if these interesting prizes were to be collected in the Athenaeum. At least she has heard so. She has not, as a matter of fact, ever actually penetrated into one of these impeccable attics where the family property is stored in immaculate boxes of uniform size, classified, card-catalogued, shelf-listed, cross-indexed, and legibly labeled.

When any housekeeper tells about an attic like that, Mrs. Appleyard just takes it on faith. She simply pities anyone for such a monotonous arrangement; for after the first inertia is overcome and she realizes that there is no use thinking that she can spend the winter before the fire pretending she is reading *Pepys' Diary*, she finds no occupation more thrilling than raising the family property from its summer slumber.

Each bundle is a mystery in itself. Why did she think, on that hot and steaming morning last June, that she would recognize Stan's hockey pads simply by the feeling of the parcel and the fact that it was in a paper decorated with Orphan Annie's unchanging countenance? Mr. Appleyard, she knew, liked the Transcript, in those happy days when there was a Transcript, or the Times, for his property, asserting that they wore better. That was why, a good many years ago, she thought that a certain flabby package must belong to him. It did, in fact, bear his initials in smeared red crayon. This was a thoughtful, if misleading, provision. When a small scarlet zipper suit slid out, she realized that Sally and Samuel began with the same letter and regretfully relinquished the idea of dressing Mr. Appleyard up as a miniature Santa Claus. . . .

The dark closet under the stairs always used to yield a rich harvest: mittens in groups of three, a plaid muffler, not stolen, but something she had certainly never seen before—just a tribute to her personal magnetism probably. Then there was that splendid, indeed almost unique, collection of overshoes—no two of the same size, shape, or color. Would Henry Ford like them for his museum of transportation, Mrs. Appleyard wondered? Or would he prefer that particularly well-ventilated pair of rubber boots? —From "Mrs. Appleyard's Year," by LOUISE ANDREWS KENT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

New Jewel

I would keep my
Shining star of accomplishment
Rather hidden, as I
Hide a new jewel
Under folds of
Old lace—softening
My bodice of
Crimson and gold.

MARY BOXALL BOYD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

John L. Lewis: The Man and His Aims ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations mine leader, is playing for big personal stakes in the present defiance of the Government, and the coal crisis can be interpreted in part in terms of this adventure.

Mr. Lewis has been slipping dangerously in the C. I. O. organization which he founded. He has taken an isolationist line which has lost him the support of many of his middle-of-the-road followers and brought him the bitter emnity of his Communist followers, who threw their support to him when he backed Wendell Willkie against Mr. Roosevelt in the 1940 election. Now Mr. Lewis sees an oportunity to rehabilitate himself just before the C. I. O. convention in Detroit next month.

An interpretation of the present coal crisis which left out the fact of the forthcoming C. I. O. convention and Mr. Lewis' present relationship to other C. I. O. leaders would be incomplete. Tied into the matter are details of complicated inter-union politics, a personal animosity toward President Roosevelt amounting to an obsession, and a similar though different dislike toward Sidney Hillman, Mr. Roosevelt's Co-Director of OPM and head of the C. I. O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union which is a powerful factor in the convention just ahead.

The Lewis ire against Mr. Hillman almost split the C. I. O. at its Atlantic City convention last year. Mr. Hillman got the better of Mr. Lewis by refusing to be goaded out of the C. I. O., as Mr. Lewis intended. Mr Hillman put on a reconciliation scene with Mr. Lewis which the latter loathed. His irritation has lost nothing from being suppressed until now. There is a real possibility that the C. I. O. will not survive the present row, and that it will splinter into factions at the forthcoming Detroit meeting.

Rationalizes His Prejudices

It would be unfair to Mr. Lewis to infer that he is motivated entirely by personalities. Quite the reverse. He sublimates and rationalizes his predjudices. Mr. Lewis is a powerful figure. He is one of the strongest men the American labor movement has ever produced. His hold over his followers is not to be minimized. He inspires immense loyalty in lieutenants and they run the union, which he has turned into the strongest union in America. It is this loyalty that makes Mr. Roosevelt's task immensely difficult. It is easy to say that the President could seize the mines. But who is to run them? Unless the miners are convinced that Mr. Lewis has a hopelessly bad case and stands in an impossible position in defying the Government, seizing the mines will do little good. It should be remembered that the miners don't read the editorial writers who are now frothing at the mouth, or have long since dismissed them as hopelessly biased. Passing a law won't make men work . . . or not at least till after dangerous delays and bitter animosities have been engendered threatening national unity. The miners do have one man, however, to whom they listen and to whom they have hitherto given support equal to Mr. Lewis. That man is President Roosevelt.

Thus the coal strike becomes a contest between two immensely astute and highly skilled leaders, which equals, in miniature, the delicacy and finesse of many an Old World diplomatic battle.

The average miner believes he has a good case in the present dispute on the immediate facts at issue, whether the rest of the Country agrees or not. It would be wise to understand John Miner's viewpoint if the struggle is to be followed clearly. Under the recently negotiated Appalachian Agreement the commercial coal mines of the East agreed to specified wages and hours and recognized the union shop. Now the question is whether the mines owned by the big steel companies, which are the so-called "captive" mines, will accept the same agreement. They have accepted the wage and hours phrase but balked at the union shop. The estimated 53,000 workers in the captive mines are about 95 per cent organized, so less than 3,000 nonunion workers are really affected by the union-shop clause. So far as the number involved goes, the whole thing is a petty dispute.

What Average Miner Says

The average union follower of Mr. Lewis says:

"These captive mines are part of the soft coal industry; when the steel companies bought them they must have known they would have to go along with the other companies in meeting standard union agreements; we are entitled to this union-shop provision and we have postponed our strike 30 days at the request of the Mediation Board. Now why isn't Lewis right?"

So far that is simple enough. But here is where Mr. Lewis' bellicose personality and individual ambitions come in. The National Defense Labor Mediation Board, after a month's truce, declined to pick up the hot potato of the union shop issue. Instead it proposed that the truce be continued and that the matter go to arbitration, for which it suggested three different procedures. It seems fairly likely that if Mr. Lewis had gone along with this procedure he would have got the union shop, for the way seemed to be opening for him. The cards here seemed to be stacked that way. But that would have been too easy for Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis wanted to redeem his prestige and reassert his authority in the labor movement. He needed a bit of dramatization just before this Detroit convention. His brother, A. D. Lewis, as head of the C. I. O. Construction Union (often referred to as a "spite" union in labor circles, since it is directed primarily against the big American Federation of Labor building unions) had dramatically clashed with Sidney Hillman in the Currier case. It is hard to escape the feeling that the two events were part of the larger Lewis drive for rehabilitation.

Whole Union Movement Involved

At any rate, Mr. Lewis has chosen the gamble of defying the Mediation Board and of the President and of seeking to outplay Mr. Roosevelt for the sympathy and support of labor. The unfortunate part of the affair, from the standpoint of organized labor is that when Mr. Lewis tossed his chips on the table he tossed in also the chips of the whole trade union movement. He has involved the prestige and the loyalty of all trade unions in his personal gamble. Many reasonable members of Congress, beside the inveterate labor-baiters there, are alarmed and angry. Mr. Lewis may succeed in pulling the whole temple down besides his own particular pillar.

There are two factors left, of extreme importance. First, Mr. Lewis is an isolationist. Like certain isolationist Senators he takes the position that America isn't threatened, that the war danger is a New Deal bluff, and that a strike now is as reasonable as at any time. Isolationists who insist there is no danger to the United States must share responsibility for Mr. Lewis' action.

The other point is that Mr. Roosevelt has not wanted, and does not want, repressive labor legislation though he may now yield to it. In this respect, at any rate, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis probably agree in part. But not even wholly here. Mr. Roosevelt believes that anti-strike legislation would cause more harm than good in the long run, in developing national disunity and labor bitterness. Mr. Lewis probably believes the same thing, but he has never shown any great desire for national unity anyway. He has taken the line (only recently dropped by the Communists after Russia was invaded) that the more labor class consciousness the better. Anti-strike legislation might be just the needed wedge to split off the rank and file of workers from that Roosevelt dominance which Mr. Lewis so greatly fears.

In fact the threat of intemperate and hot-headed congressional action at this juncture might very well cause a deep chuckle to rise from Mr. Lewis' organ-barrelled chest.

The Parks of England Still Preserve the Peace

The camera catches scenes of life in the parks of London—Which are typical of peacetime life in wartime. Mr. Hobson meanwhile describes the larger setting of fair England in its quieter moments.

By Harold Hobson

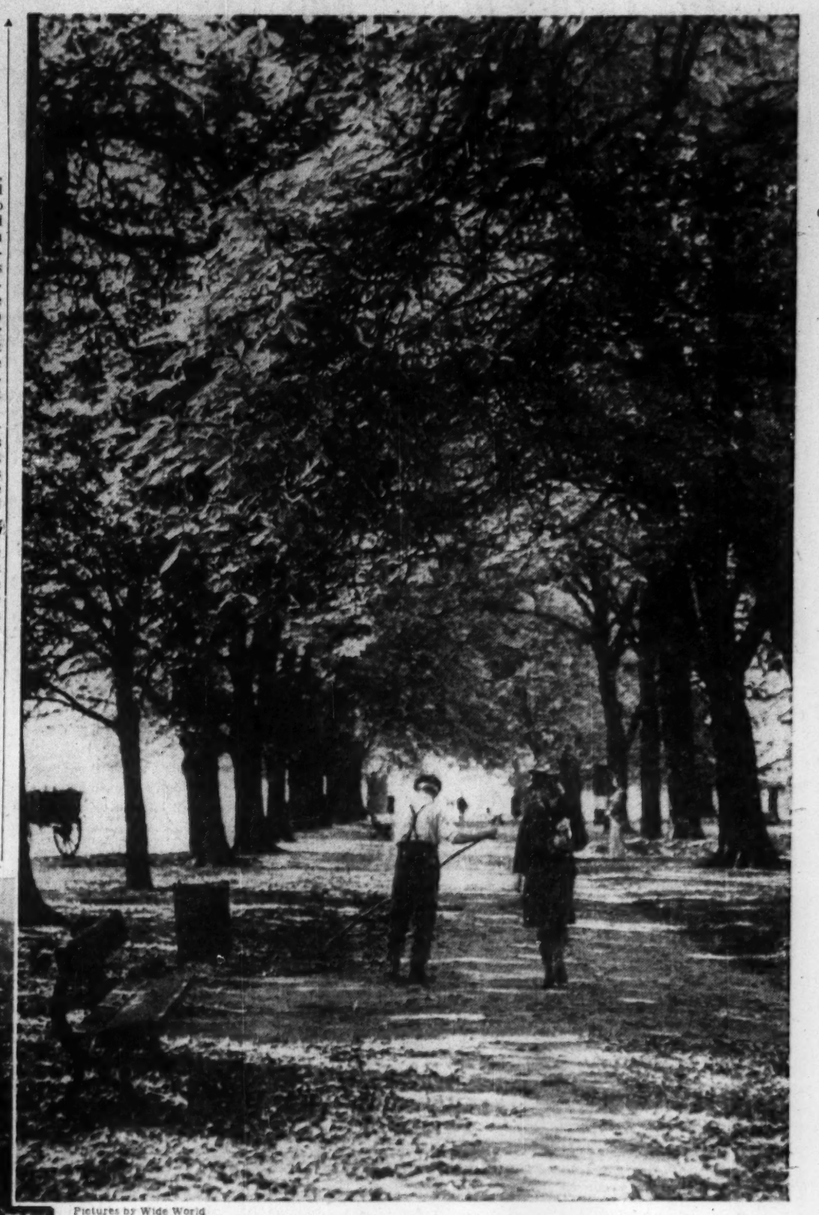
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Cows still standing in pasture and children playing in village lanes, rather than bombed buildings, still remain characteristic of 99 per cent of Great Britain. But even in the heart of the countryside church bells are silenced, blackouts are as severe as in large cities, military trucks rumble down highways, concrete emplacements guard all vulnerable points, antiaircraft guns point skywards, and cottages, country houses and palaces teem with evacuated children sent from dangerous population centers. Nevertheless, the rhythm of rural life is fundamentally undisturbed and it is possible to travel hundreds of miles, avoiding towns, without unduly noticing signs of war.

The chief playgrounds of Britain, however, always have been not in the country but at the seaside. Here a different story is to be told. The coasts of Britain are fringed with defense, many seaside areas are out of bounds to anyone not possessing an official permit, vast stretches of beaches have been mined and cliff walks put out of commission by carefully laid explosives. Visitors to any seaside resort are liable to have a sentry marching up and down outside their bedroom window, calling out periodically, "Halt, who goes there?" Streets in these seaside towns—chiefly on the south and east coasts—are deserted except for military occupation, their shop windows empty.

Where formerly there were shouts and bustle, children hurrying with spades and pails to the sands, there is now only silence and expectancy. Notable exceptions to this rule are Bournemouth and Torquay, which still retain much of their old peacetime characteristics. In these towns hotels complain of accommodation monopolies by persons who have evacuated towns for the duration of the war, leaving no room for persons seeking occasional rest from war work. Hotels have adopted a plan restricting accommodations available for permanent evacuees.

In London itself signs of war—and more particularly the sounds of war—are much less insistent than a year ago. Ruined buildings have been cleared up, roads are crowded with cars, theaters and cinemas have bookings, and there are comparatively few wounded soldiers, so familiar in blue uniforms in the streets in the last war. Yet it is impossible here for people to forget war. People are reminded of it by such things as barrage balloons overhead, war posters, half-empty sweet shops, stringent blackouts, packed trains, readiness of motorists to give free lifts to pedestrians, enormous popularity with children of war toys [gas masks for a dollar are the best-selling line with small girls], and huge numbers of special constables, nearly all much shorter in stature than ordinary policemen, for whom the reserve force is substituting in the traffic direction while regulars have other duties.



Pictures by Wide World

Season of Mellow Fruitfulness . . .

Autumn leaves in Hyde Park, London. The gardener no longer burns the leaf piles, but carts them away for mulch in vegetable gardens.



Only the Sign Is New

In Green Park, marking a bomb crater nearby. The sheep have grazed there always.







The Pleasures of the Park

Left: An orator of the people exercises his option on free speech next the traditional and patient Marble Arch in Hyde Park. Above, right: The pelicans in St. James Park, having consumed their regular ration of fish from the pelican keeper who lives yonder, proceed to entertain the public. Below, right: Sunday loafing, Hyde Park.

To Change the Subject:

Slave and Free ..... *By Alice Myers*

"Halt, one, two! About face!" Blue-clad women in company formation pivoted on their heels. "Forward march!" Obediently they stepped out in the new direction, striving vainly to maintain orderly columns.

For a second time I was sitting on the sidelines, watching women marching. This time they were Americans. The first time they had been Germans.

That first time was in the chilly dawn of Saturday, March 28, 1936. I was a guest of the Bund Deutscher Mädel at their Sachsenschule, high in the mountains near Ottendorf. This school was one of Germany's 28 training centers for girl leaders of the Hitler youth organization.

All the way up from Dresden the night before, my stalwart, blonde young guide and hostess, proud member of the BDM, had sung her Führer's praises. That very Sunday the German people would have the "opportunity" in a national "election" to thank their Führer for his latest feat—the reoccupation of the Rhineland.

Her enthusiasm was genuine. I was convinced of that, although I was also sure she had a "line" to give me. For she belonged to an organization whose business it was to take care of foreign visitors and provide them with organized information.

But there was no mistaking the enthusiasm of her BDM companions at the school, leaders, all of them, of the Hitler youth. Their devotion to their leader was pitifully sincere. Nor could I entirely wonder at it, once they had shown me through the school. Its mountian setting was superb. The building was beautiful in its mdoern simplicity. All their equipment was up to date and immaculate.

Here they had been trained to take a responsible part in the program of their government. Here they in turn were training other eager young girls to do the same—Hitler knew how to appeal subtly to youth's desire to lead as well as to be led—To their Führer they owed their school. To him they owed their uniforms. Above all to him they owed their sense of purposeful achievement. They were the youth of Germany, and they had been made to feel they had a mission. They exulted in that feeling.

But what of these older—though by no means old—women who were so laboriously marching and countermarching to the crisp commands of a lithe young thing in BDM uniform, their junior by some years. They looked sad. I had come at the wrong time to see the school filled with the flower of Germany's girlhood. Only the young instructors were there, for it was the vacation period.

These women marching were teachers in Germany's regular schools. This was their spring vacation. But they were not free to spend it as they chose. They had to spend it at this school—learning the slogans, the songs, the ritual of the Nazi Party. For whether or not they belonged to the Party, whether or not they approved of its ideology, they had to instruct their pupils in the National-Socialist philosophy and regulations. These women showed none of the exuberant assurance of the young Nazis.

Several of the latter were sitting on the sidelines with me. Watching, too. Their gaze was critical. At last the girl who had escorted me from Dresden burst out: "I wish you had come at some other time. You should have come when the school was in session. Then we could have shown you some real marching. These women," she shrugged in the direction of the drilling figures, "they can't do anything. They are too old. But you should see our own girls. Then you would see real marching."

The utter scorn in her young voice shocked me. It was like a slap in the face. I shall never forget the cruelty of it. What an attitude to be fostering in any Nation's young womanhood.

This was the picture that came back to me as I watched members of the Massachusetts Civilian Defense School drilling in the Boston Armory. Women of all ages and shapes and sizes. Quite as awkward looking as those teachers whom the ardent young Nazi had held in such scorn.

But these women had come to this armory of their own accord! They had come at the end of a long working day. They were typists, clerks, lawyers, nurses, teachers, factory workers. Some had left their homes in outlying towns at seven that morning. It was now 10 p. m., and they would not be home again until nearly midnight. Here, young girls marched side by side with older women. Their common purpose—to prepare themselves to defend their democratic way of life—was drawing them together. Increasing their appreciation and understanding of one another.

Youth and middle age occupied the sidelines together, too. To be sure, they joked about what they saw. "They look like a chain gang to me," laughed one mother whose daughter was among the blue-clad marchers. "Look at that old girl. She's doing all right," commented a flip young thing at my left. But behind these remarks were kindliness and sincere respect for each individual who was giving herself, of her own free will, to this training.

This was the democratic way.

Films in Prospect for Boston—Music, Stage, Dance, and Art

Fred Astaire, Alice Faye, Gene Tierney in New Bills

Fred Astaire, with Rita Hayworth as his new dancing partner, will be seen on the screen at the State and Orpheum starting Thursday in "You'll Never Get Rich." The film is described as a musical extravaganza of army life, with songs by Cole Porter and dance routines directed by Robert Alton. In the cast are Robert Benchley, John Hubbard, Osa Massen, Frieda Inescourt, Guinn Williams, and Donald MacBride.

Among the song-and-dance numbers are "The Boogie Barcarol," "Dream Dancing," "Shootin' the Works for Uncle Sam," "So Near and Yet So Far," and "The Wedding Cake Waltz."

The companion feature will be "Tillie the Toiler," with that comic strip character making a movie debut. In the cast will be Kay Harris, William Tracy, Daphne Pollard, George Watts, and Jack Arnold.

On Thursday evening Miss Hayworth will make a personal appearance at both theaters.

★ ★ ★

'Belle Star'

Gene Tierney co-stars with Randolph Scott in "Belle Starr," 20th Century-Fox Technicolor production about the Missouri girl outlaw, coming to the Keith Memorial Thursday. The story tells of the robberies in which she participated in the mistaken belief that her lawless deeds were justifiable. Among the players are Dana Andrews, John Shepperd, Elizabeth Patterson, Chill Wills, and Louise Beavers.

The other feature will be "They Meet Again," the sixth in the series of Dr. Christian stories. This time Dr. Christian saves an innocent man from prison and comes to the rescue of his daughter. Jean Hersholt, Robert Baldwin, Maude Eburne, Neil Hamilton, and Anne Bennett are among the principal players.

A third item on the program will be the March of Time issue on "Sailors With Wings."

★ ★ ★

'Week End in Havana'

Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, John Payne, and Cesar Romero have the principal roles in "Week End in Havana," 20th Century-Fox Technicolor production coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The story is about a salesgirl on a southern cruise, who goes by plane to Havana when her ship is caught on a reef. Five tunes have been provided by Harry Warren and Mack Gordon. In the supporting roles are Cobina Wright, Jr., George Barbier, Sheldon Leonard, and Leonid Kinskey.

The second feature will be "Great Guns," a new Laurel and Hardy comedy against an Army background. Shelia Ryan, Dick Nelson, and Edmund MacDonald are featured.

★ ★ ★

Paramount and Fenway

"Our Wife," starring Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey, and Ellen Drew, heads the program of first-run films coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The story seems to be a triangular comedy, with Mr. Douglas as a man pursued by two young women. John M. Stahl directed.

The companion feature will be "Bullets for O'Hara," a melodrama which runs through such events as a jewel robbery, a kidnaping, and a killing. Joan Perry and Roger Pryor have the leading roles.

★ ★ ★

'The Eternal Gift'

Beginning today at the Fine Arts Theater the feature film will be "The Eternal Gift," which is described as the first motion picture ever made of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. Narration is by the Rt. Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.

★ ★ ★

Bill Robinson on Stage

At the Keith Boston, beginning Friday, Bill Robinson and Jimmy Lunceford with his orchestra will head the entertainment on the stage. The feature film will be "Swing It Soldier," with Ken Murray, Frances Langford, Brenda and Cobina, and Don Wilson.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

On the program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday will be found "The Quiz Kids," "U. S. Bomber," "Popular Science," sports films on "Lasso Wizards" and "Polo with Joe E. Brown and Jack Oakie." "Hollywood Picture People," "Will Osborn Musical," Popeye and a color cartoon, Three Stooges comedy, football high lights from six games, war news, and general newsreels.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Sun Valley Serenade," with Sonja Henie, and "New York Town," with Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin.

On the Stage

The premiere performance of "Banjo Eyes," in which Eddie Cantor is making his return to the stage, has been postponed from Monday, Nov. 10 to Tuesday, Nov. 11. Delay is explained by the extra time needed to set up the heavy production.

★ ★ ★

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, the Messrs. Shubert will present "My Maryland" as the third in the series of operetta revivals at the Boston Opera House.

★ ★ ★

At the Majestic, plans are underway for "The Pirates of Penzance," which opens there Monday night, to be followed by "The Gondoliers," and "Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore." "The Mikado," which began the series, has had a run of two weeks, but it has not been decided yet whether the succeeding operettas will be given for a fortnight or a single week each.

★ ★ ★

Edward Choate has received word from Paul Vincent Carroll that Mr. Carroll's latest play, "The Strings, My Lord, Are False," is en route to New York by clipper. Mr. Carroll's text has to do with the bombing of the civilian population on the Clydeside in Scotland.



20th Century-Fox

Gene Tierney in 'Belle Star'

Film coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial.

Hammer's Pictures At Junior League

Victor Hammer is exhibitor at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, through Nov. 15. Mr. Hammer was professor at the Vienna Academy of Art. He left Vienna in 1939 and is now instructor at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

The pictures show the work of a hand long experienced and meticulously trained. Mr. Hammer is portraitist and he works in pencil, water color, and tempera. He handles all media with authority and exceeding care. In general the mode and manner adopted by him are international, revealing a special quality of temperament.

The Florentine tradition was apparently his first inspiration, and his portraits maintain something of the finesse, the aloofness, and perfectionism of the Italian masters. The Florentine tradition as evolved by Botticelli, Ghirlandajo, Pollaiuolo, Piero della Francesca is worth emulating, and artists today who find no response to the abbreviated, blunt, or naturalistic tendencies of contemporaries can look back and be inspired by the Italian masters. Mr. Hammer models delicately, delineates decisively, evolves textures meticulously.

Drawing is basic in his pictures and it is drawing which does not slur, suggest, allude; it relates with clarity and definitiveness its objective. This style would be designated academic, and those who are its advocates help to maintain a balance with the others who have revolted without moderation against it. It is a style in which workmanship comes first; one in which execution supersedes imagination. Operating in this manner the artist is not motivated by demands which modern painters have set for themselves, the need to evince atmosphere, the desire to promote a rhythmical pattern.

Among the more appealing pictures by Mr. Hammer are portrayals of Austrians wearing native costumes. The artist's keen eye and obedient brush have served him well, and he had made pictures which have a documentary accuracy. His talents extend to the print medium. He had made some very forceful portraits in mezzotints, a medium which has not received much attention in recent years to the encroachment of the camera on the art of personal portraiture. Mr. Hammer's technical proficiency is as good in the print as it is with pencil or brush.

D. A.



© Columbia Pictures

Rita Hayworth and Fred Astaire

In "You'll Never Get Rich," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Plays for Children

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," which comes to Jordan Hall Saturday morning, Nov. 8, for a single performance, is the first of five plays to be presented in Boston by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York. Other plays in the series, which were chosen by ballot of boys and girls through the country, are "Little Women," Dec. 13; "Penrod," Jan. 31; "Sleeping Beauty," Feb. 28; and "Toby Tyler," April 11. This is the fourth year of sponsorship of the plays by the Women's International League.

Miss Sinclair In Debut At Jordan Hall

Songs by Kenneth Christie, one entitled "Journey," and another entitled "Delia," were among the offerings of Shirley Sinclair, soprano, who appeared in Jordan Hall last evening, with Nathan Price as her accompanist. They proved to be a good deal like piano pieces with voice obbligato, but with an interesting vocal part just the same. The works can hardly be described as in a new vein, since they follow a plan that takes origin from Liszt. The second composition, in particular, is constructed on a short motive, an energetic strain that persists in the accompaniment all the way through. Better than some Liszt songs, and better than the run of modern American exploits in the song form, they are written without the decoration of a high-note climax. They are got up for sincere expression rather than for show and effect.

The Christie novelties, by evidence of the listeners' interest and applause, were worth the recitalist's while, and they stood comparison decently with the classic pieces on the program, which included a group of short works by Beethoven and a group by Wolf. Present-day singers for some reason are taking to Beethoven, preferring his restrained romanticism, perhaps, to the sentimental effervescence of Schubert; and they are reviving Wolf, treating him more lyrically and less declamatorily than performers of an earlier day treated him.

A piece that the singer exercised her power on with especial success was the "Vocalise," in partly Habañera style, by Ravel. Here she showed herself a soprano of range, having low notes of rich quality as well as high ones of sparkle and color. A song which she got meaning out of because meaning is composed into its melody and harmony, ready to be called out, was Pizzetti's "Quel rosignuol che si soave piange."

W. P. T.



Abresch

Halmar Grabeau

Cuban pianist to make Boston debut Thursday evening in Jordan Hall.

'The Land Is Bright'

New York

The generations of the Kincaid family—four of them, if we counted aright—paraded across the stage of the Music Box last evening in a chronicle drama of somewhat overwhelming proportions. Much of the dialogue was used to bring the audience up to date on the passage of 20-year stretches between curtains. There was also the matter of introductions, since a whole new batch of Kincaid heirs appeared in every act.

The new play is entitled, "The Land Is Bright," after a line from the poem by Arthur Hugh Clough, which Prime Minister Churchill quoted last April. The authors are George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, two of the theater's most successful workers, and collaborators in times past on such plays as "The Royal Family" and "Stage Door." Their latest joint venture is considerably less auspicious. In fact, it must be set down as a confused and baffling play, a faulty effort to make some affirmative statements about America and how the descendants of a robber baron atone for his piracy by going to work in 1941 for the Government.

Jo Mielziner's setting for the first act is an intentional array of all the worst in nouveau riche taste of the nineties. Subsequent Kincaids disguise the more glaring defects, but complete success would necessitate tearing down the old Fifth Avenue Museum. Actually, they are on the point of abandoning it at the final curtain.

The years are kinder to some of the players than to others. Leon Ames is considerably successful in changing from a young sprout, son of the first Kincaid, to a septuagenarian who would sooner be in Moscow than in Washington and who—until one of his nephews arrives from a concentration camp—thinks this country has no business with the affairs of Europe. A Kincaid daughter, played with varying success by Martha Sleeper, has married a succession of European nobles, and brought up her children abroad.

Phyllis Pova, Flora Campbell, Muriel Hutchinson, Diana Barrymore, Hugh Marlowe and Robert Shayne are among the more fortunate members of a cast which appears to have suffered at the hands of both the play and its direction.

J. D. B.

Benefit Dance Concert

At the Y. W. C. A. last night, and for its benefit, a group of Boston dancers pooled their talents in a program of short selections.

The occasion served to introduce Adele Hooper and Harry Coble of the Jan Veen Studio as partners. Their solos and duos managed to outlive the pretentious program notes that encumbered them. In each case the title alone would have sufficed. Miss Hooper's "World Sorrow," done with a gong onstage and drumbeats off, was tinged with understandable melancholy in itself, and quite effective. But the dances, and their titles, were mainly derivative, and marred by a certain juvenility of approach. For exampe, "Lovers—Not" is a pun far below the standard of college age and comprehension represented in the attending audience.

A more mature outlook was shown in Mary Starks' solos, particularly in the chorale, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," which projected deep religious feeling more successfully as a solo than it did as a group number last Spring; and in her new anti-Hitler piece, which again drew movement phrases from a larger group composition on the same, or a similar, theme.

Katharine Schroeder, dance director at Radcliffe College, brought the bill to a close with two traditional national dances of Mexico, in which she was assisted by James Nygren as partner. She also did a ballet extract from her own composition, and an incredible piece of "fancy" or "interpretive" dancing called "Come Sweet Death," with Death personified by Helen Morgan, flirting her robes at the Maiden, and the Maiden (Miss Schroeder) after much flirting back, finally vanishing (supposedly) in their folds.

M. L.

Mr. Biggs at the Organ

E. Power Biggs will give his first organ recital of the season at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, on the evening of Nov. 3. The program, drawn from the works of J. S. Bach, includes the Six Trio Sonatas and the Toccata in F major. The recital is open to the public.

AMUSEMENTS

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Uptown Box Office: 204 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist, 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last Week).

Wilbur—"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anne Stein and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Repertory Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Vortex," by Noel Coward, presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:10, 5:30, 9. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 4:10, 7:40.

Fenway—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:45, 6:50, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Daytime Wife," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Mayerling," Charles Boyer. 3:55, 6:50, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Quiz Kids. 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Smilin' Through." Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15 10:10. "Tanks a Million." William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Paramount—"Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." W. C. Fields, Gloria Jean. 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Scollay—"A Yank of the R. A. F., Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Quiz Kids. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"U. S. Army Tanks in Action," "England—Yesterday," "Alive in the Deep," "Golf with Patty Berg," "Ray Whitley in a Musical Western," "Highways of Friendship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Lowell Thomas on the U. S. Armored Forces," "Henry King and Orchestra," "Kitchen Quiz," "Village in India," "The World of Sound," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Sailors on Leave," Shirley Ross. 11 a. m., 1:48, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

Tremont—"Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. "Always Goodbye," Barbara Stanwyck. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:15.

Uptown—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 1:03, 4:35, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmie Lydon. 1:40, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "Missing Ten Days." 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Ice Capades," J. Colonna. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 5:15, 8:10. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Brookline Village: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "I'll Wait for You," 2 and 8.

University: "The Old Maid," Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:30, 9:25. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 1:35, 5, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and R. Hayden. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne. "Jungle Cavalcade." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint."

Codman Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:30, 9:30. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT —Capitol: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:10, 7, 9:50. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:46, 8:26.

Park: "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 1:15, 9:30. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "Double Cross," Kane Richmond. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:48 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 4, 9. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN—Oenp-Air Theater: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Give Us Wings." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Scattergood Meets Broadway." Guy Kibee. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:40, 6, 9:20.

Mystic: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 8. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 9:30.

Maplewood: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Orpheum: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 2:10, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. "Parson of Panamint, Charles Ruggles.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:45, 8:18. "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 2:11, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 3, 8. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:38, 9:20. "Parachute Battalion." 2, 7:45. "Quiz Kids." 3:20, 9:05.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn and Jean Parker. **Strand**: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "World Premiere," John Barrymore.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2 and 8:30.

Revere: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Harilland. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "They Shall Have Music," Joel McCrea. "The Last Mile," Preston Foster. Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Robert Lowery. 2 and 8.

Central: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "Lady from Louisiana." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Shark Woman." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Wings in the Dark," Cary Grant and Myrna Loy. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Three Sons O'Guns," Wayne Morris. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and W. Gargan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 2:09, 7:54. "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and James Ellison. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford. "Flying Blind." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "City of Missing Girls," H. B. Warner. "I'll Sell My Life," Michael Whalen. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Marjorie Weaver. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ninotchka," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "They Shall Have Music," Joel McCrea, Andrea Leeds and Walter Brennan. "Let George Do It," George Formby. Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:20, 8:04. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and Virginia Field. 2:15, 6:33, 9:48.

Today's Woman

Making Your Old Pictures Fit Your New Home

By Thelma Pence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A room is no better than its pictures. When they as well as the room can be entirely new, then the problem is largely one of discriminating selection. But when the pictorial accumulation of a family's lifetime, as is so often the case, must be reconciled with the clean fresh color of the contemporary interior, then the problem calls for a little basic knowledge and a willingness to experiment.

A glimpse backward into the decorative arts history will show where our real trouble lies. Without being aware of it, millions of our homes carry with them, even into the nineteen forties, fragments of what Lewis Mumford labeled "The Brown Decades." That is the period from 1865 to 1895. Those were the years in which "the dark tones swallowed up the light," producing the dingy chocolate browns, the sooty browns, the dull greens, and the muddy greys. This dark brown taste reached its peak in the 1880's, by which time, Mr. Mumford says, "the color of American civilization was a mediocre drab."

Slowly, after the turn of the century, we can see the palette working through the heavy golds, greens, tans, amethysts and garnets to the sparkling light, clear, clean color which is an inseparable part of what we recognize today as the contemporary interior. Thus it has taken us 90 years to work from the dark to the light; and it is no wonder we find homes full of prints, canvases, mats, and moldings which, because they are keyed to the past, create frightful effects when put against the clear yellows, the off whites, the subtle pinks, green, and blues of the present epoch.

Many Possibilities

When the room looks right until the pictures go up, we know then that the fault is not with the wall color, the textiles, or the furniture, but with the pictures and ornaments which still carry with them too much of the past. When the pictures themselves are hopelessly dark and muddy in color, their only destiny must be the attic for another hundred years, or the ash heap. But if their color is only reasonably clear, ever so many things can be done which will make them an effective part of their new world.

For example: a client had a small collection of lithographs to be placed against the subtly pink walls of her new living room. The pictures had been framed 25 years before in moderately wide black moldings. Against the deep "tan" walls of her library of that time, they had been satisfying enough. But when we placed them against the clear pink walls of 1940, above bookshelves of pickled oak, they looked like a row of doctor's certificates.

We had these remounted with generous, almost white mats, and then framed them in waxed moldings of a natural light-colored wood. The effect was altogether harmonious and right. This room held a canvas by the same artist full of ebullient color, but framed in a dense green gilt. A treatment of very fine sandpaper and wax was enough to bring this old frame into harmony with its new surroundings. The gilt was rubbed off until the natural rosy colored wood underneath showed through, relieved by a few thin flakes of the original gold.

Upon another occasion a whole series of large oil paintings of late nineteenth century flavor was to be hung in a modern living room done in off white. The paintings themselves happened to have been done in clear but very hard, intense color. The frames were heavy ones of good quality gold leaf, but overglazed with a bitter Van Dyke brown. A severe treatment of sandpaper and turpentine took away the offending brown glaze, and a wash of whiting left them a cool pale gold, which had the surprising effect of tempering the color of the canvases themselves.

Rematted and Reframed

At another time the problem was one of making use of a collection of cards, in sepia, of the English countryside, which had been the childhood home of the client's parents. She was eager to bring these cards with her into a new home. In their original coffee-colored mats and ugly brown frames of imitation grained wood, they were muddy and melancholy against her fresh white plaster walls. Rematted, in groups of twos and fours against a creamy white ground, and reframed in a narrow pine molding rubbed with a little white lead and wax, they added a distinctive personal quality to the room, when placed above simple white-painted bookshelves in a kind of frieze pattern.

Another example of how old pictures can be used to contribute to new settings was demonstrated when the pictures of a family's lifetime came to be rehung after a general refurbishing. Not one looked right except a small copy of a Rembrandt etching in a narrow cramped green gold frame which had been part of a gift to the family years earlier. This led to the unearthing of three portrait etchings in sepia tones which had been laid away unused. These we reframed in four-inch mats of warm white with a conte crayon accent line around the picture openings. The frames were made of a waxed natural blond wood. These old pictures in their new dress gave balance, dignity, and unity to the room while they carried the associations and memories of other days into the present.

Once, out of all of a client's old pictures none seemed clear enough in color to have a part in her newly repapered living room. However, she did possess a portfolio of Currier and Ives reprints, a definite heritage of the "Brown Decades." We selected the five of these which had the clearest colorings and covered them with glass which had been recut from old unusable pictures. Then we framed them in a narrow gold paper tape. Hung as a group, they contributed a definite quality and interest to their twentieth-century surroundings.

Some of these suggestions for making old pictures usable in new rooms can, of course, be carried out only at the framer's shop. But many, including the gold tape bindings, the sandpapering, and whiting washes can be done by amateurs in the home, if they possess a little knowledge of the reasons for the effect they are trying to achieve. With some zest for experiment and the desire to try to help oneself with the materials and techniques at hand, the past and present can be integrated to bring a fresh and deepened quality to the decorative aspect of one's home.

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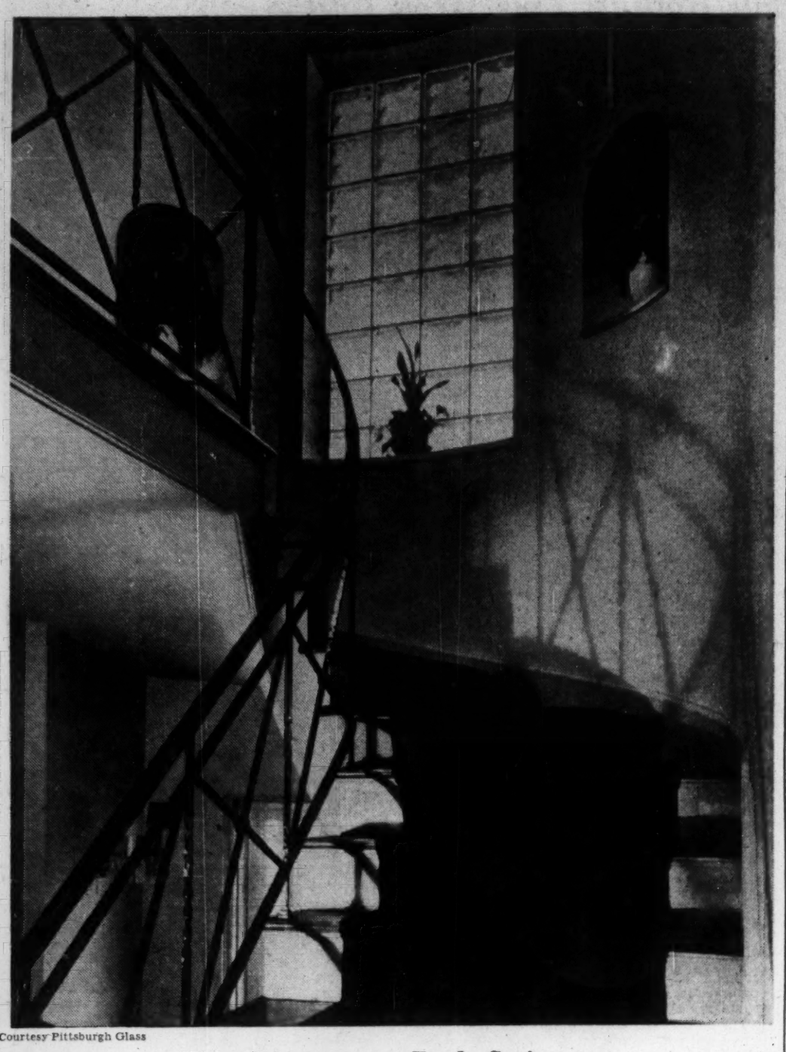


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Courtesy Pittsburgh Glass

The Answer to a Dark Stairway

Every woman is a homemaker at heart. She likes to make her home the pride of her husband and children. And so she is always open to new ideas. She may not use an entire idea, only a part of it; but she likes to receive home-decorating advice that will start her train of thought in the right direction.

For instance, it is being pointed out by decorators that an attractive and practical solution of the problem of a dark stairway, or of an ugly elongated window near the top of a stairway, is a sunken window on the bend or landing—a window made of glass blocks allowing light to enter, inquiring glances to remain unsatisfied. These windows require no curtaining. In fact, they are more effective without that treatment. And they surely make for pleasanter use of a formerly dark stairway.

Try Dehydrated Foods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recipes of the modern housewife in Britain today—and all British housewives are forced to be modern—are much less conservative than they were before the war. She has learned to take to "outlandish dishes" with something like respect.

Among these new and strange foods might be included the eight dehydrated foods prepared by Sardik. Although some of these have been on the American market for nearly five years, it is only now, when war makes shipping space so precious, that these modern foods are coming into their own.

After all, "outlandish" is only the startled cook's impression. Actually these dehydrated foods are wonderfully tasteful and practical. They almost come up to the expectation of those prophets who predict that soon all food will be so concentrated that we shall need only to take a food tablet to be filled. These Sardik foods, however, fortunately for those who still like to feel they're eating meals, don't go quite so far as that. They do provide, nevertheless, the most food for the smallest space that can be shipped to Britain.

Whether for your own kitchen shelf or for the canteens of Britain, these foods are marvelous in emergencies. Changes of temperature do not affect them, for they contain less than 4 per cent of moisture. They are as pleased with the tropics as with Iceland. And the worst cooks cannot possibly spoil them.

Anything called "dehydrated" sounds pretty dreadful, just off hand; but these Sardik foods, while of course bearing no resemblance to their original shapes or textures, taste exactly like the original foods, retain their natural colors, and contain virtually all the nutritional values of the fresh products. They are prepared where grown and are absolutely pure. There are four soups: black bean, pea, tomato, and corn. For fruits, there is a choice of apple, cranberry, and banana. The eighth product is a tomato juice cocktail.

Are you wondering by now what on earth these strange foods look like? Then imagine some 10,000,000,000 flakes pouring out of a can. That will give you some idea. And all you have to do is to add water, hot or cold, to convert them into most edible foods.

A five-pound parcel, containing three dehydrated soups, a tin of apples and one of bananas, feeds a family of four for a whole week, allowing them two daily servings. And it costs less than $5 with duty, insurance, shipping, and postage all prepaid. They are packed in a tube, light of weight but strong, so that there is no waste space.

On the Soapbox

Give Us Better Hats!

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

Friends and fellow citizens: I rise in rebellion against the ridiculous little hats "they" foist upon us. You know the kind I mean—a little nosegay affair worn on the eyebrow and hugged to the head by a rubber band. I ask each one of you, my hearers, is it fair to inflict such styles on womankind in this modern day? Is it just? Will you join me in united protest? Ah, I thought you would. We women stand together.

We want our hats to make us lovely. Here I am, with a size twenty-four head. A smaller-sized hat just will not do. But could I find a hat this season designed for a head like mine? No, many times no! How pityingly the saleswomen looked at me as I trudged from hat shop to hat shop searching for "my" hat. "'They' don't make them by size, my dear," the saleladies sweetly explained. "The rubber band regulates them to your head." Versatile rubber band!

I tried on one of those little things designed for "clinging vine" shyness, reminiscent of the "sixties" or "seventies"—the style they call so sweetly feminine. Even now I shudder when I remember what I saw in the mirror. My twenty-four head topped by a boutonniere! Imagine it! "But anything else would be old-fashioned," they said. "Everyone wears them." Shades of Happy Hooligan and his tin-can hat! Must we all look like that?

Women of America, let us rise in protest against these silly little hats. Let us demand "career" hats—hats which bespeak our independence and leadership in the world.

Molly

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.



Madeleine Oreilly

Chinese Note Is News

A portion of Pekoe, Forstmann's new dynasty-shade woolen, spiced with jet embroidery at the pointed collar and curved pockets, is the recipe for this season's smart under-coat dress. Shaped tucks outline the sleeve tops, and bamboo-slim lines are retained. The little mandarin pillbox is of matching wool.

Do Your Thinking When You Do Your Sewing

This Is the Advice of Mary Brooks Picken, Author of 70 Books on Sewing

By Tory Chisholm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Sewing gives you time to think," declares Mary Brooks Picken.

As her seventieth book on this practical and fascinating subject, this one called, "Sewing For The Home" (Harper & Brothers), has just come off the press, it would seem that this very charming exponent of the needle and what it can do, has sewed—and thought—to some purpose. "And thinking is a very important business these days," she continued, "I think out problems as I sew."

To her, sewing is an exciting and wonderful game—always presenting fresh aspects. And she knows all the answers: all about stitches and patterns; streamline machine sewing; the essentials of smart construction in dressmaking; how to wear your clothes with grace and charm; what line, textures, and colors are best for you; and how to know when your clothes fit, and when they don't.

Started at Five

Apparently she was launched on this mad sewing career by a miniature pair of pants which she made at the tender age of five, as professionally as to buttonholes, buttons, and seams as a grown-up pair might be expected to be.

That was way back in Crawford County on a Kansas farm which had struggled into being through the efforts of her pioneer forebears. As evidence of what can result from working out problems while you sew, Mary lives today in the old Pulitzer house, just around the corner from Fifth Avenue on East 73rd Street, in that fashionable neighborhood still reminiscent of Mrs. Astor and her exclusive 400, who loved to dance cotillions and dash off on gay coaching parties.

Mary Brooks Picken not only likes to win success—but likes to share it. She learns how to do what she has set out to accomplish; does it expertly; then shares the knowledge with others through her books. These books are never heavy tomes. They are simple and friendly and full of human understanding. "I think a good book," she said, "should, like a friend, be responsive at all times, encouraging at all times, and always be trusted for its information.

Seeks Actual Experience

"One thing I have always demanded of myself," this sewer-thinker declared. "When I've needed to learn something, I've gone out and found how to do it. Once I wanted to learn tailoring, so I got a job with a tailor who paid me 75 cents a day for the work when it was costing me $6.00 a day to live. But I learned the trade at first hand. I learned how to make men's shirts in a regular shirt factory. I learned professionally how to knit. I've done surveys for manufacturers on everything from buttons to busses, and always I have loved what I was doing. I keep two secretaries busy now; and always there is more ahead to do."

Listening to the hum of work which drifted in through the open door from the Mary Brooks Picken School, which teaches dressmaking and all that goes with it, by mail, I realized that she had found still another means of sharing.

"How do you find time to do so much," I asked Mrs. Picken, "and get it all down on paper, besides?"

Mrs. Picken, who is very like a small dynamo, flashed her bright brown-eyed smile in my direction. "I make innumerable notes," she replied, "as the ideas evolve, and carry them round in my hand-bag. I make sure that it is a large one, too, and flat so that it can serve for a desk wherever I happen to be. Generally I schedule my chapter headings in a first draft; and I very seldom deviate from my first drafted plan.

Books Must Be Accurate

"But a book must have a market. I never write a book unless I see a market for it. And it must have a real purpose, a real plan; and there must be a genuine need for it. Also a book must be truthful, accurate, constructive, and helpful. These are the principles I set down for a book, and I spend hours carrying them out. "The Language of Fashion," the only dictionary ever written by a woman, took me 31 years," Mrs Picken recalled as she handed me this fascinating book which every woman who is even slightly interested in fashion will find both entertaining and instructive. "Secrets of Distinctive Dress," her "first real book," was written at the time she wrote the entire course in dressmaking for the Woman's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences.

"What about New York as the fashion center of the world?" I asked this past President of the powerful "Fashion Group."

Functional Design America's Forte

"Mayor La Guardia, that five-foot bundle of dynamite, is bent on making New York City the fashion center of the world," she answered. "Of course he does not need to turn a hand so far as volume is concerned, because New York is and has been for many years the volume center of the ready-to-wear industry. Already 9 out of the 10 million dresses made annually in the United States are made in New York City. But genius in fashion and design is something that the Mayor with all his power cannot confine to Manhattan Island. Genius is where it grows—in Chicago, New York, or Painted Post.

"However," continued my vis-a-vis, "our world is changing. There are to be no more idle rich. We have greater need than ever for functional clothes for the active lives we all lead; and functional design has always been the forte of American designers. Let us, then, apply this, our greatest designing talent, in establishing our wonderful opportunity today to lead the fashion world."

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Safeguard For Knitters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today when so many people are knitting dainty baby jackets, sweaters, bonnets, and small suits for the Red Cross and other relief organizations, a safeguard which I discovered many years ago may be appreciated by these busy workers. For the tiny garments, made of white or delicate colors, need to be guarded constantly from dust or soiled hands.

I had been in the habit of wrapping my work in an old linen towel which I pinned around the work as it progressed and secured with small safety pins. One day it occurred to me that the rough surface of a Turkish towel would prevent dust from attaching itself to the wool. From that time on I used nothing else—with most happy results. The idea seemed to me well worth sharing.

I made several roomy knitting bags for friends, and into each one I tacked two Turkish wash cloths of harmonizing colors with the bag. The two cloths were basted together on three sides to form a bag, which could easily be removed when soiled.

The several owners of the bags were quite enthusiastic about these "inner linings." M. F. C.

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Coaches Turn Attention to Harvard Offense—B. U. Marks Success With Points After

Defense Is Set and Crimson Can Concentrate on Attack

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not having visited the Harvard practice field this week as yet we have no "secret practice" information to divulge, but with some of the Crimson needs well known, it is not necessary to think very long without knowing that fancy polish and strenuous work is being done on attack.

Against Penn, Cornell, Dartmouth and Navy it was essential to concentrate upon defense. They were football teams loaded with attacks of power and fancy. Harvard, without the necessary backfield talent to out-score such opponents, went into defense work as thoroughly as the Nation is doing today.

Attack Assembling

In the opening encounter with Penn the Crimson wilted before the heat and the rugged Red and Blue attack. Since then, with much needed game experience, not available against the Quakers, the Harvard forward wall has held Cornell to one lone touchdown and Dartmouth and Navy scoreless. In the meantime the Crimson attack is assembling slowly. It managed a touchdown to beat Dartmouth, 7 to 0, but could not tally against Navy from the two-yard line.

Now that the defense is established and needs only to be adapted to the scouting reports of the attack to be faced each week, more and more attention will be applied to the Crimson attack. Not being fortunate in having great backs the strategy of Dick Harlow and Al McCoy, his backfield coach, now must uncover something to fit the material at hand. And they can do it.

Harvard Pointing

The team will go to Princeton this week and the efficient scouting of the Tigers has at hand plenty of piercing information as to whatever the weaknesses are in New Jersey. What those weaknesses are is private information to Harvard, but whatever they are on defense the Crimson will be pointed for.

With all due respect to Princeton the Harvards have not faced an adversary this season against whom they might expect a better chance to begin the delayed scoring. The Tigers are reported to have as big a team in size as the Harvards have yet faced, so the scoring must be done through finesse and passing, rather than straight power. That means trapping, end-around plays, forwards, and cut-backs.

MacKinney Will Help

The return of Loren MacKinney, reliable and valuable end, is the biggest asset of Harvard hope. His grand punting serves as both an offensive and defensive weapon. His other tribute to the Crimson offense is capable blocking and ability to snatch passes in the open field, as well as leg for yardage on the end-around plays.

With much more game experience for poise and confidence, more can be expected from Bill Wilson, the Lowell sophomore. This lad is heavy and rangy and due to sadden opponents from here in. He is running better every game and learning to follow his interference to advantage. He could well be the offensive star Saturday.

Other assets are Don McNicol, who is running harder into the tackle slots each game, and while his passing this season has not hit expectations, his receivers are getting out there regularly, and before long the passing attack will click; Capt. Franny Lee is running well all the time, and against a team like Princeton of less speed than the previous opponents, he could produce a few of those long runs he thrilled fans with against Yale and Penn last year.

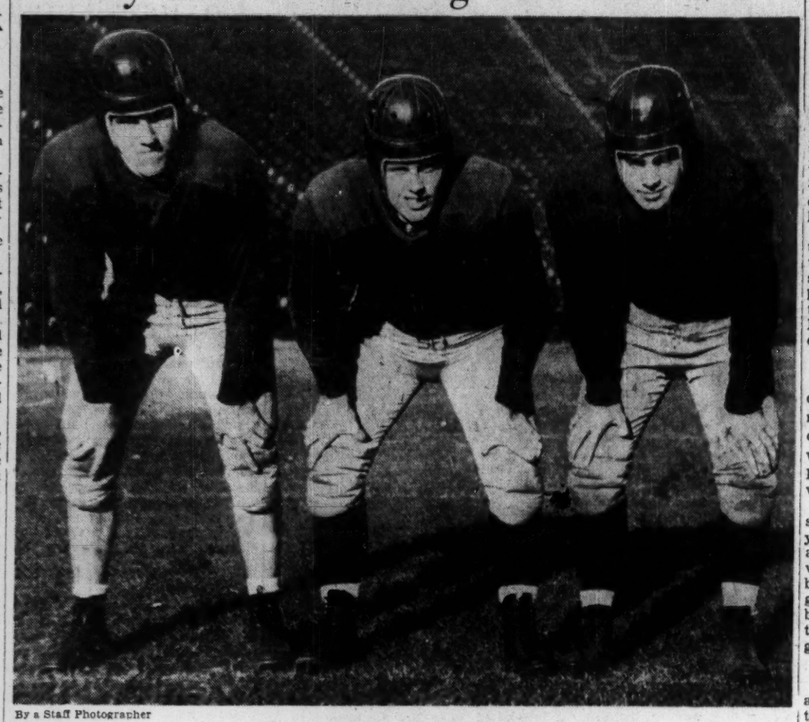
Others Coming Along

Little Cleo O'Donnell, Jr. son of the former Holy Cross and St. Anselm's coach, is coming rapidly every day and may become one of Harvard's grid favorites soon. Big Wayne Johnson, another of the three sophomore backs, is moving up to the front steadily and with more familiarity handling that ball, should give the future opposing forward walls some problems to stop him.

Unless a football player is naturally great it takes time to develop. No one could say two years ago that MacKinney, Tom Gardiner, Dick Pfister, Chubby Peabody, or Vern Miller were great. If you honestly cannot say so today, at least you will have to say that they produced some great results. It took patience and knowing coaching to do it. If that coaching can do that it should do something with the backfield situation from here in.

After holding Cornell, Dartmouth and Navy to a single touchdown, the Crimsons cannot add much fame in holding a weaker Princeton team. Progress now is needed on the offense and this is the Saturday to see evidence of it. Harvard gained ground against all opponents this year but this week it should reach what is known in sport as "pay dirt."

May Start Ball Rolling This Week End



By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: George Heiden, Don McNicol and Captain Lee

These three veterans of the Crimson backfield may get the long-awaited attack rolling against the Tigers at Princeton, N. J., on Saturday. They will be starters along with Bill Wilson, Lowell sophomore. Harvard has scored only one touchdown in four games, but expects to cross opponent's goal lines regularly in the remaining games against Princeton, Army, Brown, and Yale.

Davis Calls Right Plays For Quakers

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—Capt. Gene Davis doesn't often make the headlines, but he's the real sparkplug behind the undefeated and untied Pennsylvania eleven that battles unbeaten Navy her Saturday.

In the Quakers' impressive triumphs over Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Maryland, the spotlight singled out Fullback Bert Stiff as he crashed through the line or tricky Halfbacks Joe Kane and Paxson Gifford as they slashed off tackle or around end.

Spotted Weakness

But it was Davis, 195-pound quarterback, who called their signals and spoted the holes in their opponents' defense; it was Davis who engineered the long sustained Penn marches that have spelled victory.

Conceded to be one of the best signal callers Penn has had in years, the Quaker captain's ability to mix plays and pick out weak spots in the defense is proven by Penn's record. Many teams are great between the 20-yard lines, but it takes good quarterbacking to pick the right plays when you get in scoring position.

Modest Chap

Davis is a modest sort of chap and carried the ball just enough to throw the defense off. A senior from suburban Narberth, he stands 5ft. 11 in., wears No. 13 on his jersey, blocks nobly for his teammates, catches a pass now and then, kicks an occasional field goal and many extra points after touchdown.

Against Navy he'll run into stern opposition. If he can find a weak spot in the Middies forward line, he will have accomplished something William and Mary, West Virginia, Lafayette, Cornell and Harvard found impossible.

Conversions Have Proved Least of Hanley Problems

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The vagaries of fortune governing points after touchdowns has Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University a bit bewildered this season as he tries to figure the difference one short year can make.

So far this fall the Terriers have scored six touchdowns and in each case they have added the extra point. In the last two games on the schedule a year ago Terriers ran up a total of 14 touchdowns and in 11 of the 14 attempts to kick the ball through the uprights they missed.

At Nickerson Field in Weston yesterday afternoon, Pat refused to predict just how long he thought success with conversions would follow this season, nor would be comment on the fact that in his eight seasons at Boston University he has never lost a ball game by one point—the margin of a point after. He came close to losing one several seasons ago when the Terriers missed their try in a game against Lehigh, but ended the game with a tie when the Lehigh kicker also missed his attempt.

Pat would hardly comment on his team's success with those one-point shots at all, preferring to shrug his shoulders and say merely, "Well, we haven't missed yet. I hope it keeps up."

Three for Williams

It is odd, but it seems that no matter who is doing the kicking or who is doing the holding of the ball, the extra point is still added to the Terriers' side of the scoreboard. Walter Williams has made the most, three, with Frankie Provinzano holding for him twice and Charlie Thomas holding the other time. Thomas has kicked two, with big Chick Morris doing the holding both times. Pete Lamana, sophomore fullback sensation, added the sixth point, with Thomas collaborating. In addition the Terriers have also kicked a field goal, a beautifully angled shot for 27 yards by Chick Morris, with Provinzano the other party.

Such success—with so many members of the team participating—is almost amazing when it is considered how many point-after specialists fail to come through. B. U. in fact won its first ball game this fall when Cincinnati's specialist missed the goal-posts after their second touchdown, and that specialist, Stan Abramowicz, had previously made eight successful conversions in a row.

Specialist Misses

As a sidelight to the fortunes of points-after, you could refer to Manhattan's game last year with George Washington. Coach Herb Kopf received many letters after the Jaspers were beaten, 21-18, asking him why he didn't spend a little time developing competent extra-point kickers. "I figured the game would be close," he said, later, "but I was not concerned too much because I knew that if the touchdowns were equal we had a good chance of winning. Our placement kicker had booted 24 consecutive shots squarely through the middle of the uprights the day before. I couldn't believe my eyes when he missed all three chances in the game."

Be that as it may, the Terriers are not expected to have to rely on points-after to beat American International at Weston this Saturday, even though Line Coach Russ Peterson—former head coach of the Aces—says that his former charges will be tough. Hanley is trying to guard against overconfidence on the part of the Terriers, a factor which could be disastrous. "This is the game we coaches are concerned about," he said. "The boys can worry about B. C. later."

Three Changes

Only three changes are due to be made in the B. U. line-up this Saturday. In place of left end Carl Erickson, out with a broken leg, will be Ray Whelan, who started at right end against Western Maryland last Friday night and who will shift over to left. Howie Mitchell, colored star, will return to his starting right end post. Ed Rooney will be back at right tackle, with Capt. George Radulski at left tackle, Dan McCarthy at left guard, Sid Michaels at center, and Billy Parsons at right guard completing the line.

The backfield will again be made up of Bob Carroll, Walter Williams, Frankie Provinzano, and Pete Pamana, and Provinzano's appearance for the second-straight game at right half brings up an interesting situation.

Hanley's Quandary

When the season opened, Hanley had three candidates—all seniors and all standouts—for the right-half job. Charlie Thomas, the colored boy, won the right to start the first game over Frankie Provinzano and Gussie Sullivan, and he was so terrific he started again against Upsala. Slightly injured, he was sidelined at Bucknell in favor of Sullivan, who proceeded to be just as terrific as Thomas had been. But Gus was hurt in that game, and with Thomas not starting the game against the southerners, Provinzano got his chance. Believe it or not, he too was terrific, and now Hanley finds himself where he was before the season started—with three good right half backs on his hands and the question of which will start coming up. Provinzano, by his work against Western Maryland, has rated another starting chance, Pat feels.

The game Saturday will be the first meeting between B. U. and A. I. C., since 1937 and their third meeting in all. In 1936 the Terriers won 40-0 and the following year 28-0. The game will begin at 2 p. m.

Husky Defense A Problem For Tufts Contest

Northwestern varsity's football coaching staff went into a huddle yesterday to plan defenses for the Tufts attack on Saturday. After several hours they emerged with the startling information that 24 different defenses would be needed to stop the four-formation attack of the Jumbos.

Tufts runs from double wing, two variations of the T formation, and a mongrel triple wing—to say nothing of punt formation and any other little intricacies that Coach Lew Manly might dream up in the middle of the week.

Northeastern has used five, six, and seven-man lines this year, but there's no telling what the Huskies will spring on Saturday at Medford. The coaches naturally discarded the idea of teaching 24 defenses for one game, but the Huskies are bound to have several.

Right now, however, Line Coach Tony Staruski is intent on teaching offensive plays to a new and welcome tackle candidate, big Jim Jefferson of Belmont, who reported for practice yesterday. A semi-regular last year, Jeff has been concentrating on his studies this fall, but he succumbed to the importunings of Capt. Joe Dias and will be very helpful for the next fortnight.

The Huskies have only one game after the Tufts contest, so Jefferson won't be spending too much time. Just the same, he will be very valuable as a reserve, because the Northtastern tackle situation is on the weak side following injuries to several consistent performers.

B. U.-Sponsored Harrier Meet Scheduled Saturday

Seventeen high schools will be represented at the William H. Nickerson Recreation Field next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock when the fourth annual Massachusetts championship interscholastic cross-country run sponsored by Boston University gets under way.

In a poll of the coaches, opinions vary greatly as to the probable winner, but the teams most prominently mentioned are Melrose, Quincy, Gardner, Beverly and Arlington. The teams entered are: Arlington High, Belmont High, Beverly High, Brookline High, Concord High, Gardner High, Holden High, Lowell High, Melrose High, Milton High, Plymouth High, Quincy High, Reading High, Rockland High, Wakefield High, Weymouth High and Winchester High.

Looking at the leaders individually, Melrose High School, which finished second last year, fourth in 1939 and second in 1938, is again a very definite factor. Ralph Pierce, who was sixth last year, stands an excellent chance of winning this event; Eugene Cox, who was nineteenth last year, is again back; and Thomas Dockrell, who was twenty-eighth last year, is listed among the starters to give Melrose enough of a veteran nucleus to make them a real threat.

Beverly "Unknown Factor"

Beverly High School, third last year, second in 1939 and third in 1938, should be right up with the leaders. Bob Goodell, twenty-first last year, will head the Beverly contingent. Paul Ferriero, fifty-sixth last year, is expected to improve upon that considerably. The other boys are newcomers, but have shown enough promise to make Beverly the "unknown" of the race.

Arlington High School, fifth the last three years in a row, will try to move up closer to the top. David Geary, thirty-second last year, heads the Arlington harriers and will be the only veteran in a team composed almost entirely of newcomers.

Gardner High School will again be represented by a strong team. Last year the Chair City aggregation finished fourth, in 1939 they finished third and in 1938 they finished eighth. In fact, two Gardner boys may run Nos. 1 and 2 at the finish of the 2½-mile test. Rocci Scerra, who finished third last year 12 seconds behind the winner, and Edward Larkin, who was fourth two seconds behind Scerra, are both from Gardner and both will again be available Saturday. Roland LaRoche, forty-fourth last year, is again back, as is Jack Bent, who was fiftieth. If LaRoche and Bent can improve their times over last year, Gardner stands an excellent chance of winning the title for the first time since it has come under the jurisdiction of Boston University.

Quincy High School has a team that many of the coaches respect. Last year Quincy could do no better than finish twelfth, and in 1938 the Grante City was tied for sixth place. William Ketola, who was forty-second last year, is the only Quincy veteran. Yet, Coach George Wilson's newcomers have looked promising enough to make this team respected in the coming championship run.

Record Made in 1939

The individual record for the course in the State championship runs made in 1939 by John Kauppinen of Gardner High School when he ran the distance in 13:02.4 still stands. The course record, though, is 12:04.6 set up by Chester Kobialka of Hartford Public High School in the New England championship interscholastic cross-country run held over this course last year.

The individual winners for the past three years of the Massachusetts championship interscholastic cross-country run sponsored by Boston University have been: 1938, Edward Parker of Arlington High School, 13:05.4; 1939, John Kauppinen of Gardner High School, 13:02.4; 1940, Alden Lane, Jr., of Brockton High School, 13:19.2.

The high school boys who will compete in the championship run and coaches will all be invited to remain at Nickerson Field for the afternoon as guests of Boston University to see the Boston University-American International football game.

American League To Start Tonight

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—An expanded American Hockey League opens its 1941 season tonight with one of the most colorful coaching staffs in the game expected to enhance the circuit's already strong drawing power. League moguls hope to draw even larger crowds than a year ago when more than 1,500,000 fans paid $1,000,000 to see American League games.

Openers tonight find Bill Cook's Cleveland Barons, defending champions, playing at home against Pittsburgh and the Providence Reds taking on the Eagles at New Haven.

Washington, a new club, will join the league's Eastern Division—Philadelphia, Providence, Springfield, and New Haven—while the Western Division remains the same—Buffalo, Cleveland, Hershey, Pittsburgh, and Indianapolis.

Each club plays a three-game home-and-home series with its nine rivals and one extra game to round out its 56-game schedule.

Cowley at Center For Hershey Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 29—One of the best pre-season training periods the Boston Bruins have known will reach the halfway point tonight with a third exhibition game with the Hershey Bears. The Bruins won the first two games by scores of 2-1 and 4-2.

Bill Cowley, in top form after a late start, will open the game for the Bruins, centering for Eddie Wiseman and Roy Conacher.

Bruins will open their league season Nov. 8 at Toronto and will play their first Boston game Nov. 16 at the Boston Garden against New York Rangers.

Army and Notre Dame Game One of Undefeated Elevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29—For the first time in eight years, the United States Military Academy, Saturday, sends an undefeated and untied football team against the Irish of Notre Dame. Some 76,000 fans will crowd New York City's Yankee Stadium to capacity to witness this meeting with a likewise undefeated and untied Notre Dame squad, which thus far in its first season under Coach Frank Leahy has bowled over five-straight opponents, all of them by at least a two-touchdown margin.

Although the odds will greatly favor the Nomads in Saturday's classic, Army rooters are looking for Coach Earl Blaik to give West Point its first triumph over the South Benders since 1931. They point to Army's impressive four-game winning streak over The Citadel, V. M. I., Yale and Columbia, and they also point to Army's great defense as one of the best in the East.

Powerhouse Variety

The Notre Dame team that Coach Leahy brings East to face Army in the 28th meeting between the two institutions is of the powerhouse variety, having rolled up 142 points to the opposition's 27 in its first five games. Army, on the other hand, relies on speed and deception, and has four triple-threat backs—Hank Mazur, Jere Maupin, Johnny Hatch and Ralph Hill—to carry out that plan of attack.

Of the 27 Army-Notre Dame games played since the Irish invaded West Point in 1913 for the first contest, Notre Dame has won 20 and Army five. Two were ties. The last Army victory over the Irish was in 1931—a 12-0 triumph—although the 1935 game was a 6-6 deadlock.

Sellout for Weeks

Saturday's game has been a sellout for two weeks. The Army Athletic Association is not receiving ticket applications, and all persons who applied for seats but were unable to be accommodated will have their money returned.

Kickoff time is 1:30 p. m. The entire Corps of Cadets will march into Yankee Stadium at 12:40 p. m. in their annual pre-game demonstration. The game will be broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Company networks.

Sports Around the Hub

Alice Marble to Speak at Wellesley

Alice Marble, former international amateur tennis champion and now United States Assistant Director of Civilian Defense in charge of National Physical Training for Women, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Field Hockey Association to be guest speaker at the annual United States Field Hockey Association meeting and banquet which the Boston group will sponsor at the Wellesley Country Club on Nov. 22.

The dinner is a traditional feature of the four-day U. S. F. H. A. tournament scheduled to be played at Wellesley College under the sponsorship of the Boston F. H. A., Nov. 20, 21, 23 and 24. The 1941 tourney has attracted the best and most representative field hockey elevens of the country, with the lone exception of the Pacific Coast.

The poster contest in behalf of the national tournament closes Nov. 5 with Kathryn Snyder, 20 Parkway Road, Brookline, Mass.

* * *

Massachusetts Tech's basketball candidates report for first practice of the new season on Nov. 4, with daily practice sessions thereafter in the Tech Hangar Gymnasium. Veterans expected to return are Ernie Artz and Jack Whelan, both seniors and co-captains of the team; Jerome Coe, Red Dolan, Andy Hillhouse, and George Marakas, versatile guard on last season's team. Freshmen practice gets under way Nov. 3. Sixty candidates are expected.

* * *

Al Everts, defending champion, and Bob Freedman, singles star on the Yale team last year, have advanced to the final round of the Harvard University tennis tournament, and will meet for the title on the Divinity Courts Friday if weather permits. In the semi-finals Everts defeated tennis captain Orine Wilson, 6—4, 6—4, and Freedman beat Jim Jenkins, 6—0, 7—5.

* * *

The fall general meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club, held at the Harvard Club of Boston last night, was highlighted by reports of a successful season both ashore and afloat. Financially the organization came through with flying colors. The feature of the racing season was the conduct of the Sears Cup series for the national junior sailing championship, which was retained by the club's crew.

* * *

Inroads of severe study schedules have apparently cut down the enthusiasm for football play and practice at Massachusetts Tech. Only 13 men are reporting for daily workouts of the unofficial M. I. T. team. The "Novars," as the Tech team is called, will meet Tufts jayvees Saturday at Medford.

* * *

The Boston Arena public skating sessions are open to service men at the reduced rate of thirty cents, conforming with the co-operative help of other sports enterprizes.

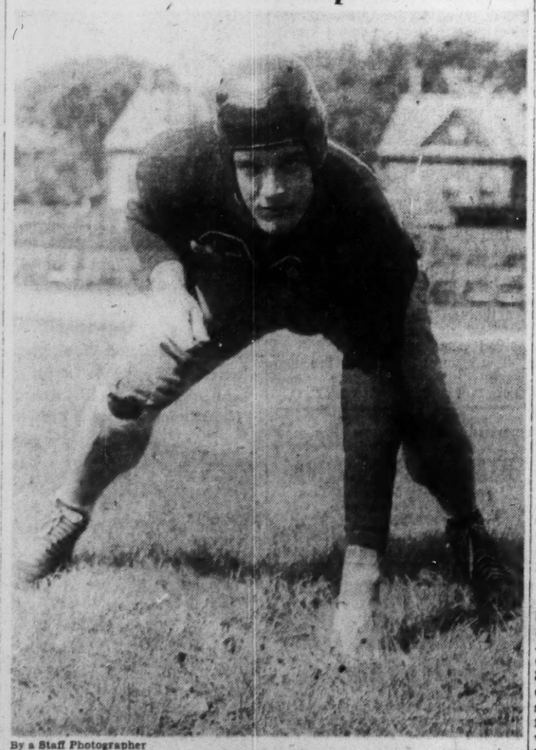
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Harvard's harriers leave tomorrow afternoon for Princeton where the annual H-Y-P cross-country race takes place Friday. The Harvard team this year is considered an underdog. Last year the Crimson beat Yale and came in second at Cambridge.

* * *

In Harvard House League football yesterday, Lowell defeated Kirkland, 12 to 0, Dudley beat Dunster, 6 to 0, and the Winthrop-Eliot game was forfeited by the latter after a 6-to-0 score. In soccer football Leverett forfeited to Adams.

Received With Open Arms



By a Staff Photographer

Jim Jefferson

With two tackles on the sidelines, Coach Jimmy Dunn yesterday was overjoyed to find this former tackle coming out again for the Husky eleven. Originally big Jim Jefferson, who when he stands up straight measures six feet six inches and weighs over 200 pounds, gave up football for studies, but Coach Dunn's plight has brought him back for this week-end's game with Tufts at Medford and the season's finale with Springfield at Brookline.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29—Coach Ray Morrison thinks Saturday's battle between his unbeaten Temple Owls and Boston College will be another high-scoring affair like Boston's 33-to-20 victory last year.

To that end, Temple is drilling on offensive plays, reserving the latter part of the week for defense. Morrison expects Don Serino, reserve quarterback, and Ed Stec, sophomore guard, will be available Saturday. Both have been laid up.

* * *

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cold weather and mid-term exams cut into Coach Carl Snavely's efforts yesterday to prepare his Cornell football team for its clash with Columbia in New York on Saturday.

* * *

HAMILTON, N. Y.—A double practice session was held by Colgate's gridmen yesterday. Coach Andy Kerr drilled one group on offensive formations and Fred Swan and Johnny Orsi gave a second group instruction on how to slow down John Grigas, Holy Cross fullback and leading ground gainer, who will play here Saturday when Colgate meets the Crusaders.

* * *

NEW YORK — Adam Spiegel, Columbia wingback out since before the season's opener, participated in his first hard practice and Coach Lou Little said he would see service Saturday against Cornell.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Observers watching the extent to which the Yale football team's backs and ends were drilled on forward passing yesterday concluded that the Eli coaching staff must have taken note of the reports that Brown, next Saturday's opponent, has yet to yield a touchdown through the line.

If the Bruins can be scored on only through the air, it will take no major revamping of the Yale attack, however, as the aerial game has been the Blue's chief threat all season.

The Yale squad was virtually at full strength again with backs Chuck Willoughby and Jim Potts, end Fred Dent, tackle Jack Magee and center Ted Turner in action once more. Jim Whitmore, another blocking back, was expected to rejoin the squad today.

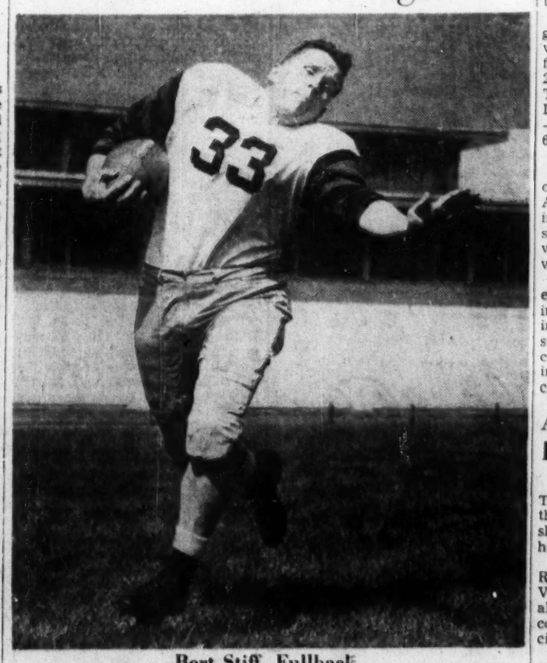
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PRINCETON, N. J.—Keyed to fighting pitch for the invasion of Harvard Saturday, Princeton's football varsity rolled over the freshmen yesterday in a 60-minute scrimmage.

Still smarting over Saturday's setback by Vanderbilt, the Tigers unleashed a succession of power plays, packing up seven touchdowns and yielding two.

Jack Van Ness, alternate blocking back, was added to the injury list. Capt. Bob Peters and Bud Rose were out of action with bruises.

Penn's Line Plunger



Bert Stiff, Fullback

In the Navy-Penn game this Saturday at Philadelphia the Middie line will have to watch this Quaker star, who has been making yardage through all opponents this season, and particularly against Harvard, which held the sailors scoreless.

Army Floods Rink For Champion Skater

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Army is going to see to it that the national women's figure skating champion doesn't hang up her white shoes this season.

Friends here disclosed that Mrs. Riggs Sullivan, the former Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia, has no alternative because her husband's company is flooding a rink especially for her at Bangor, Maine.

Since her marriage last June to Lieutenant Sullivan, who flies Army bombers, the 19-year-old national queen has been keeping house in Bangor where her husband is stationed.

Two High-Scoring Football Teams of the Nation Give Texas Fans Talking Point

Aggies and Longhorns Head For Unbeaten Grid Seasons

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 29—The Lone Star State this week claimed the two highest scoring football teams among major colleges of the Nation as the University of Texas Longhorns and the Texas A. & M. College Cadets continued to roll along the undefeated and untied path.

Coach Homer Norton's Texas Aggies, a team everyone thought would not win many games without John Kimbrough and a host of other stars on the great 1939 and 1940 Aggie elevens, pushed its total points to 206 last week while Texas kept pace 10 points behind.

Walloping Baylor University's once-beaten Bears in a test game 48-0, the Texas Aggies replaced Southern Methodist University as the most serious threat in the path of the untamed Texas Longhorns, favorite in the Southwest Conference race. With the decisive Aggie victory, Southwest fans envision undefeated seasons for the Aggies and the Longhorns until they collide in their annual Thanksgiving Day battle at College Station, a game that may decide which of the two Texas teams will receive the Rose Bowl bid.

Mustangs May Do It

Only Southern Methodist University appears to have a possible chance of keeping these two elevens from going into the Turkey Day game with unblemished records. Coach Madison (Matty) Bell's Mustangs play Coach Bible's unbeaten Longhorns in Dallas Saturday and meet the Texas Aggies at College Station, Nov. 8.

Unless the Mustangs come through with an upset victory in either of the contests, Texas and Texas A. & M. will play the most important game in the history of Southwest football on Thanksgiving Day with unbeaten records, the Conference title and a possible Rose Bowl bid at stake. Tickets for the game were sold out weeks ago and a capacity crowd of 38,500 will attend.

Important Game

The Texas-Southern Methodist game will be the most important contest on the card for this week. The Mustangs have been beaten only by Fordham—beaten in the last five minutes of play, 16 to 10—and have been practicing for the Texas game for 10 days. The Mustangs were idle last week while Texas was convincing Southwest fans—if there are still any left to be convinced—that the Longhorns mean business this year by trouncing Rice Institute 40 to 0.

The Texas Aggies play the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. Despite Arkansas' upset of Detroit University last Friday night, 9 to 6, knocking Detroit from the unbeaten class, the Aggies will be the decided favorites. Arkansas has suffered three losses to Southwest Conference rivals and has not chalked up a Conference triumph.

Only games this Saturday bring together Baylor and Texas Christian at Waco and Rice and Centenary at Houston. Both Baylor and Texas Christian have been beaten once by Conference foes and once each by non-Conference opponents, and about the only thing the game is expected to decide is which of the teams will have the inside track for fourth place in the loop standing. Rice's game with Centenary is a non-Conference affair.

Heavy Favorites

Both Texas and Texas A. & M. have two more Conference foes on their slate, in addition to Southern Methodist, before they play the Thanksgiving Day game. Texas must meet Bayor and Texas Christian, both beaten by Texas A. & M. The Aggies must play Arkansas and Rice, both beaten by Texas. The Aggies and Longhorns will be the heavy favorites in all contests.

The Longhorns and Aggies are atop the Conference ladder with two victories apiece against no defeats. Both teams have won five consecutive games. The Longhorns' streak for the 1940 and 1941 seasons stands at nine straight triumphs. Texas A. & M. has won 25 victories in 26 games since the start of the 1939 season. The Longhorns hold the lone victory, a 7-to-0 upset at Austin on Thanksgiving Day last year.

Even partial Aggies supporters expected the Baylor Bears last Saturday to hold the Farmers to a close victory, but the Texas A. & M. passing attack, one of the most effective in the Nation, coupled with a powerful running attack, proved too much. The Aggies rolled up three touchdowns in the first quarter and two more in the second. Coach Norton could have made the score much higher than the 48 points the Aggies made, but he let his third and fourth straight teams play most of the last half.

Rest Regulars

The Texas Longhorns likewise let their first string rest. After the Steers pushed over two touchdowns, one on an 85-yard punt return by Jack Crain and the other on a 30-yard dash by Pete Layden, Coach Bible sent in his second team and later his third team, saving his first string for the S. M. U game Saturday.

Texas Christian dropped a 28-to-14 decision to Fordham University and Arkansas defeated Detroit, 9 to 6, in the other games involving Southwest Conference teams last week.

* * *

Another story on the strength of the Texas Longhorns and how plentiful the football material is on the Austin campus cropped up after the Rice-Texas game.

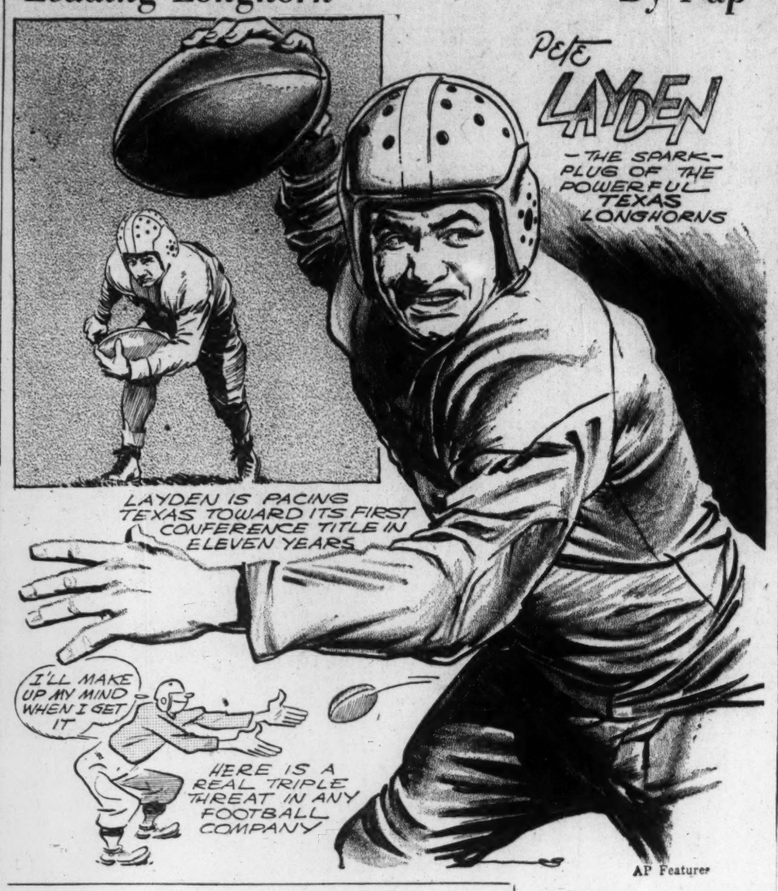
In all of Texas' five victories, Coach Bible has substituted a full team at strategic moments, instead of individual players. The result has been that the Longhorns have three separate football teams, each with a style and a star or stars of its own.

While they are classed as the "first," "second" and "third" teams, all are powerful aggregations, demonstrated by the fact that the second team has scored more touchdowns this season than the first team.

After the three teams scored at will against Rice, the suggestion was made at the Austin press box that the University of Texas should be eligible for bids to three bowl games: the first Texas team to the Rose Bowl, the second team to the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, and the third team to the Cotton Bowl.

Joe Hornaday

Leading Longhorn —By Pap'



AP Features

Dutton Rebuilds Americans As War Ruling Strips Team

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 29 (AP)—Managing the New York Americans National Hockey League club hasn't been too happy a job for Mervyn (Red) Dutton, but each year the Calgary fireball starts the new season with a fresh supply of optimism.

A year ago a flock of retirements forced him to rebuild his club, and Dutton came up with five rookies—Goalie Charlie Rayner, Defenseman Pete Slobodian, and Forwards Bill Benson, Bus Wycherley, and Norm Larson.

The club finished in sixth place, and Dutton figured the year's experience would make his club a contender this season.

But this fall the Manitoba and Saskatchewan War Service Boards refused passport authority to all hockey players of military age, and Dutton lost the entire crop. In addition, he lost Garth Bush, Regina amateur defenseman.

Further line-up changes were brought by Defenseman Charlie Conacher's retirement, Hooley Smith's failure to report, and a holdout wrangle with Harvey Jackson, left winger.

"Kid" Line

Dutton, however, has come up with an 18-year-old "Kid" line, signed Mel Hill who formerly played with the Boston Bruins and obtained four players from the Springfield Indians of the American League.

"I think the deals I have in view will put the Americans in the playoff," Dutton said as the club left for its opening game at Detroit Sunday night.

Dutton brought up centers Pete Kelly and Fred Thurrier from the Springfield Indians and also took two amateurs from the Indians.

The rookies, right winger Jimmy Peters and center Ken Mosdell, both starred last season with the Montreal Royals, Eastern Canadian junior champions. These two, with left wing Harry Watson, form the Americans' "Kid" line. Watson is from the Saskatchewan Junior Quakers.

11 Signed

Dutton said he has signed 11 players, including the "Kid" line, and that he had three player deals pending. Other changes planned for the Americans, who defeated their inter-city rivals, the Rangers, 2 to 1 and battled to a 1-to-1 draw last week in exhibitions, were not disclosed.

Thurrier, from Granby, Que., who bagged 67 points in 61 American League games last season, sparked the Americans' attack in the exhibitions, scoring both goals in their victory. Thurrier will be playing with Hill at right wing and a left winger still to be named.

Kelly at Center

Until Dutton feels Murray Armstrong is ready to undergo heavy duty at center, Kelly will be the pivot in the line with Lorne Carr and Buzz Boll. Armstrong is recovering from a back injury.

Three of the Americans' defensemen of last season are back—Pat Egan, Wilf Field, and Andy Branigan. Slobodian's spot will be taken by Tommy (Cowboy) Anderson, a veteran who was scheduled for the utility job.

As for a goalie, neither Dutton nor Coach Art Chapman seem to have a worry about Earle Robertson. He was with the club for a time last year but then was shipped to Springfield.

St. Augustine Links to Hold Two National Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Oct. 29—Two national championships are included in the four major golf competitions scheduled to be contested over historic and picturesque St. Augustine links the coming winter season, according to the announcement of date just made by tournament officials. The local tournament campaign will get under way Jan. 26 and terminate March 22.

The 1942 schedule for St. Augustine Links follows:

Jan. 26-30—Annual winter championship of Florida (Ponce de Leon Cup);
Feb. 16-21—Fifteenth annual national amateur championship of golf club champions (Walter J. Travis Memorial Trophy);
Mar. 10-14—Florida East Coast women's championship (Mrs. Wm. R. Kenan, Jr Trophy);
Mar. 18-22—Eighth annual national amateur-professional best ball match play championship.

These events annually attract the outstanding golfers among the women golfers, and the men amateurs and professionals. Last season's winners were Sam Snead, of Hot Springs, Va., and Wilford Wehrle, of Chicago, in the pro-amateur play; Bill Stark, of Ponte Vedra Country Club, Fla., in the championship of club champions; Georgia Tainter, of Fargo, N. D., in the women's tournament, and Bobby Walker, of Jacksonville, in the winter championship.

Miss Tainter, 1940 Western junior champion, joined an illustrious list of winners of the Florida East Coast women's championship by her 19-hole triumph over Mary Agnes Wall, of Menominee, Mich., in the 1941 final. Previous winners of the competition for the Mrs. Kenan Trophy include such golf stars as Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, six times national champion; Virginia Van Wie, three times national titleholder; Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb, and Patty Berg, another pair of U. S. champions; Maureen Orcutt, twice U. S. finalist, and Kathleen Garnham, British ace.

Snead and Wehrle, former Western champion, carried off top honors in last season's amateur-professional match play classic. Wehrle gained a one-up decision for his team with a birdie three on the 36th hole to defeat Jack Grout, Pittston, Pa., professional, and his fellow-townsman, Frank Allen. The victory earned for Snead $1,000 of the $3,000 purse.

Bill Stark, of Ponte Vedra Beach, after being runner-up twice previously, came through in 1941 holding of the championship of club champions, defeating Richard Van Kleeck, a clubmate, in the 36-hole final. Van Kleeck also reached the final of the Winter Championship, losing out on the 20th hole to Bobby Walker, of Jacksonville.

Second Lieutenant

Cross-countries and, later, bars of a commissioned officer will not be new to Aviation Cadet James Dale of Wise, Va., who recently began his basic flight training at Randolph Field, Texas. He lettered three years in track and cross-country at Virginia Military Institute, being captain last spring when he received his B. S. degree, but soon he will be doing his cross-countries in an airplane. He was a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve after finishing college. After he completes his 30 weeks of flight training, he will become a second lieutenant again—this time in the Army Air Corps.

College Soccer
By the Associated Press

Rider 8, Delaware 2.

Greenleaf and Mosconi Tie

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—The race for the 1941 world's pocket billiards championship was in a two-way tie today between Ralph Greenleaf, winner of the title 17 times, and Willie Mosconi, the defending champion.

Greenleaf bowed for the first time in the tournament last night when Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated him 125 to 54 in 17 innings. The Chicago veteran committed 11 scratches, some of them deliberate, and a foul which cost him a total of 20 points.

Mosconi, the Philadelphian and hometown favorite to capture his second successive tourney, climbed out of a four-way tie for second place earlier by turning back Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y., 125 to 4 in 17 innings, widest margin of victory since play began.

A step behind the pace-setters were Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del., who lost his first match yesterday to George Kelly of Philadelphia, 125 to 45 in seven innings; Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland, Ohio, and Irving Crane of Livonia, N. Y., both idle yesterday.

Harold Baker of Los Angeles, won his first match of the $10,000 tournament by defeating Don Tozer of Decatur, Ill., 125 to 86 in 30 frames, while Andrew Ponzi of New York beat Arthur Cranfield of Syracuse 125 to 88 in 4 innings, briefest so far.

The standings:

Player	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game	Ttl Pts	Ttl Inns
Greenleaf	5	1	88	7	679	96
Mosconi	5	1	82	8	739	86
Caras	4	1	53	14	545	67
Rudolph	4	1	44	10	573	79
Crane	4	1	45	16	567	93
Ponzi	3	2	79	4	565	66
Lauri	3	3	37	21	624	109
Kelly	3	4	56	7	634	86
Procita	2	5	42	11	641	111
Cranfield	2	5	72	17	672	96
Baker	1	6	46	30	472	140
Tozer	1	7	40	19	565	142

Wednesday's Schedule

Granfield vs. Procita
Crane vs. Baker
Kelly vs. Tozer
Caras vs. Ponzi
Rudolph vs. Lauri

Tuesday's Results

Baker defeated Tozer, 125-86 in 30 inns.
Ponzi defeated Cranfield, 125-88 in 4 inns.
Kelly defeated Caras, 125-45 in 7 inns.
Mosconi defeated Procita, 125-4 in 17 inns.
Lauri defeated Greenleaf 125-54 in 17 inns.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Notre Dame beat Army, 19-7; Pittsburgh defeated Fordham, 24-13; Northwestern edged out Minnesota, 6-3, and Duke stopped North Carolina, 14-0.

Five Years Ago

Green Bay Packers clinched Western Division title in National Pro Football League, defeating Detroit Lions, 26-17.

Quarterback to Aviator?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas — A good quarterback for a college football team must be able to think quickly and master any situation that develops on the playing field. A good pilot in the Army Air Corps must be able to do likewise aloft, so that is the goal of Thomas Lohr of Lincoln Park, N. J.,—to become a good pilot. He lettered two years as a quarterback for Brown University and one as a wrestler before receiving his A. B. degree in mathematics last spring.

Flyers' Control Bought by Arena

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The reorganization Investment Company, owner of the Arena, home ice of the St. Louis Flyers, has purchased a controlling interest in the American Hockey Association team, President Ed Steffen has announced.

C. D. P. Hamilton and Emory Jones, officials of the Arena who were associated with the former St. Louis Eagles of the National Hockey League, will become Directors of the Flyers. Steffen will remain as President.

Van Davis, Georgia's first string right end, led the Georgia baseball team in hitting last season, boasting a mark of over .400.

Open Door For Men in Service Is A. A. U. Plan

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will open the door to service men for competition in A. A. U. events by waiving registration, residence rules and entry fees for national championships if the legislation committee's proposal is adopted at the annual meeting in Philadelphia, Nov 15-17.

The proposal is one of the 46 proposed changes to the constitution, by-laws and general and athletic rules of the A. A. U. announced yesterday by Albert F. Wheltle of Baltimore, chairman of the legislation committee. For closed service events the A. A. U proposes not to declare amateurs ineligible for competing against ineligible athletes.

Other proposals to be voted on include, changing of the outdoor track and field championships from meters to yards with the track and field committee having the option to use either; adding the two-mile relay and 70-yard low hurdles to the indoor track program and eliminating the half-mile and distance medley relays and steeplechase; and the substituting of the 100-yard breaststroke for the 220-yard breaststroke in the women's indoor swimming championships.

Copy

Dick Browning is developing into a flashy back for Southern California. He weighs only 143 and is, in every other respect, a ringer for the famous Cotton Warburton of 1933. Dick is a hurdler.

Orangemen Head Out West To Tangle With Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 29—Syracuse football warriors take their novel "Y" formation into the Midwest Saturday to battle Wisconsin at Madison in an intersectional feature.

The affair at Wisconsin looms as one of the toughest games of the year for Syracuse. The Badgers, rated one of the Western Conference leaders in pre-season dope, dropped their opening games to Marquette and Northwestern, then bounded back to wallop Iowa, 23 to 0. This same Iowa eleven had held mighty Michigan to a 6-to-0 decision. And last Saturday the Badgers edged Indiana by a 27-25 score.

The Wisconsin fans will be treated to Ossie Solem's new "Y" formation with the reversed center which has attracted nationwide attention. It has proved itself to be a potent attacking weapon, with Syracuse able to employ more than a half dozen backs with talents to carry out its spectacular features.

First Grid Meeting

This same backfield speed, behind an agile line, will be the Orange hopes in the meeting at Madison. It will be the first grid meeting between the two schools, although they've met in other sports, including boxing and crew.

This will be the longest trip for a Syracuse football squad since the 1928 game with Nebraska at Lincoln. The Orangemen last appeared in the Midwest against Michigan State in 1939, Syracuse losing a thrilling 19-to-13 contest.

Main guns in the "Y" formation offense are Tommy Maines, triple-threat back, and his able halfback mates, Joe Watt, Dick Whitesell, Garry Courtney, and Leland (Bunky) Morris, the talented little kicker. In the backfield with them will be Bob Heald and Sal (Toots) Mirabito, fullbacks, and Ray Tice and Ed Fox, quarterbacks. Dick Weber, guard, Ken Beehner, center, Capt. Tom Kinney, tackle, and Paul Berthold and "Red" McPhail, ends, are the line standouts.

"Y" Advantages

Some fans have asked what are the advantages of Syracuse's reversed center. Two of the chief assets are that he can pass direct to the halfbacks who are playing so wide in the "Y" formation that such a pass would be almost impossible from the orthodox position, and the center can swing out of the line and lead interference in rapid style.

Ken Beehner, Syracuse's reversed center, is probably the hardest working center in the business. In addition to the usual duties of passing and backing up the line, he runs interference on many of the plays and has played more than 50 minutes of each of the last three games.

The Orangemen lost a close contest to the strong Cornell eleven early in the season, 6 to 0, but have since beaten Holy Cross, New York University, and Rutgers in order.



Pat Harder, Wisconsin

Badger sophomore fullback, who will face Syracuse this Saturday at Madison, Wis.

Majors Easier Than Minors

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (AP)—Umpiring in the American League is easier than in the minors, grins Art Passarella, in retrospect. But he had a night long concern, and almost faded at the prospect of calling Bob Feller's fast ones on a cloudy day, before he achieved that confident grin.

Passarella said new arbiters work only on the basses until they've completed one circuit of the league. Then they get their turn behind the plate. Art got his in St. Louis one afternoon, with Cleveland the visiting club. But let's listen to Art:

Night Before

"I spent an awful night before that game. First, I couldn't get to sleep and, after I finally did doze off, I had all kinds of wild dreams about calling 'em wrong, getting mixed up in the rules, being mobbed by the fans and whatnot.

"In the dressing room the other umps patted me on the back and said 'nothing to worry about, kid. You've been doing fine. Just loosen up and call 'em like you see 'em.' But I felt all tied up.

"When I finally reached the field I wanted to go home. It was an exceptionally dark day and who should be warming up but Bob Feller and his fast one for Cleveland and Johnny Niggeling and his knuckler for the Browns.

"Boy, I was sweating like a horse by the time the game started. And right off, Feller let one go. I wasn't sure whether I'd seen it or not, but called it a strike and nobody seemed to mind.

Lasted 25 Hours

"After that I settled down, but that game seemed to last about 25 hours. And when I finally got back to the dressing room I just sat for an hour before I felt strong enough to move on."

Passarella, an erstwhile Los Angeles sandlotter who went to the American from Texas League arbiting, said it's easier in the big time because everybody knows what it's all about. "So you do not run into ignorance of the rules, senseless bickering and petty personal grudges."

Art of course never ran into "Lippy" Leo Durocher of the Dodgers but he found a quick solution to Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox and his ready tongue.

"You just let him go until he's winded. Then he walks away."

Jubilee Basketball

Twentieth Century-Fox, national A. A. U. champion, will meet the Roanoke Legionnaires, and the Ohrbach A. A. will clash with Phillips 66 the first round of the Golden Jubilee basketball tournament, Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, in New York's Madison Square Garden. The Ohrbach-Phillips 66 contest, the second one on the opening night's program, will be a return engagement. Last year the Oklahomans shaded the New Yorkers by a 2-point margin in the Garden.

Winners on the opening night will clash in the final Monday, Nov. 24.

Hat Trick

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Coach Charley Bachman of Michigan State College, for the last several years, has lost on the average of a half dozen hats during football season. He thinks he has figured out a way to cut down the loss this year. He simply isn't wearing a hat.

Rival Pair Will Clash On Saturday

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 29 (AP)—A pair of yardage-minded ball carriers will be back trying to repeat performances when Minnesota and Northwestern tangle in one of the nation's football classics here Saturday.

They are Bill deCorrevont, one-time victim of too many nice words with the Wildcats, and Minnesota's rock-ribbed line deflater, Bob Sweiger.

Ballyhooed as a young world-beater in 1939, deCorrevont found the handicap a tough one in his sophomore season—except against the Gophers. In that game, he further mangled a badly mangled Minnesota season, by sprinting some 50 odd yards for a touchdown that provided a 14-7 victory margin.

Sweiger's Turn

Last year it was Sweiger's turn. In a tight tussle at Evanston, with the Western Conference title at stake, it was Sweiger who punched through the Wildcats' forwards twice for touchdowns that set up the final 13-12 win for the Gophers.

Saturday will see deCorrevont rated as one of the Midwest's headliners and seeking to put a pretty coating on his big-time football career. It will also see the stocky Sweiger in a new role, that of right halfback.

Changed Post

The big Gopher was a line blaster by trade last season. With the development of his junior partner, Bill Daley, as a bucker, he now has moved over to a spot that is primarily a blocking assignment in the Bernie Bierman system.

But he still has the old-time power and what is more, the will to drive 'em. Weighing 206 pounds, he is the man who will have to drill through the durable Wildcat line when yards count. Daley, a whizzer as an open-field runner, is not the kind of a back who puts his head down and hits 'em.

This rivalry rates as one of flash versus power, with deCorrevont providing the former talent in previous contests. And if the tides of battle follow previous patterns between the two elevens, power may count for more than flash.

Chapman Recommended

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Sam Chapman, outfielder for the Philadelphia Athletics, was recommended today by Lieut. Com. Gene Tunney for appointment as a physical education instructor in the Navy.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)
Previous day's sales
1941 volume to date
1940 volume to date

Market Trend Is Uncertain; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The stock market remained shackled by indecision today and price variations were narrow and somewhat uneven in most departments.

A few aircrafts, coppers and industrial specialties had enough support to push ahead fractions to around a point. Steels and motors were backward, but in all losing groups declines were of minor limits near the final hour. Turnover was at the rate of around 600,000 shares.

Although the market's performance was uninspiring, analysts derived from it comfort of a negative sort in the absence of selling of any consequence. Gossip in brokerage circles indicated some potential buyers were just standing by until the troublesome labor situation, including the steel companies' captive coal mines strike, cleared up.

Among stocks edging toward improvement at times were U. S. Steel, Republic, Boeing, Sperry, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, Eastman and Standard Oil (N. J.). Inclined to dip occasionally were Sears Roebuck, American Tobacco "B," Johns-Manville, Western Union, United Gas Improvement, and U. S. Gypsum, the last named recording a 1941 low. Also in low territory for the year was Homestake Mining.

American Cyanamid, Fairchild Engineering and Gorham Mfg. were at better levels in the curb while American Gas & Electric and Brewster Aeronautical were down a notch.

Rail Bonds Firm

U. S. Governments rode a rising tide in a generally firm bond market today.

The federals, some of which gained more than ¼ point, were accompanied on the upswing toward the close by the majority of rails and utilities.

Most of the dealing in treasuries was over the counter, but business in this section picked up to a healthy extent in the stock market, where prices came into line with the dealer quotations.

U. S. Governments, on the whole, made tiny gains in over-the-counter dealings. Dealings in federals on the stock exchange were very light.

Among the improving corporates were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 3s, Erie 5s of '75 and 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Warren Brothers 6s, Northern Pacific 6s, New York Central 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Black Hills Power Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Dillon, Read & Co. head a group which offered publicly today 8,500 shares of 5 per cent $100 par preferred and 100,000 shares of common stock of Black Hills Power & Light Co.

The preferred was priced at $100 a share plus dividends and the common stock at $16.50.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cent Ill PS $6 pf	$1.50	Dec.	15	Nov. 20
Do 6 pm	$1.50	Dec.	15	Nov. 20
Phoen Hos 1st pf	$1.75	Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Resumed				
Crosley Corp	30c	Nov.	21	Nov. 5
Extra				
Anheuser Busch	$1	Dec.	12	Dec. 1
Manhattan Shirt	40c	Dec.	18	Nov. 10
Parker Rustproof	25c	Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Phillips Pet	25c	Dec.	1	Nov. 7
Pitts&Light Sec	20c	Nov.	29	Nov. 7
SearsRoebuck&Co	$1.25	Dec.	10	Nov. 10
Year End				
Atlas Drop Forge	$1	Nov.	12	Nov. 3
Bastian-Blessing Co	40c	Nov.	25	Nov. 10
Increased				
Goodyear T & R	37½c	Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Special				
Atlantic Ref	$1	Dec.	15	Nov. 21
Interim				
Railway&Light Sec	10c	Nov.	1	Oct. 27
Irregular				
Acme Wire Co	50c	Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Am Chain & Cable	40c	Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	15
Amer News Co	30c	BM	Nov.	15
Anheuser Busch	$1	Q	Dec.	12
Argo Oil	10c	Nov.	25	Nov. 5
Atlantic Ref	25c	Q	Dec.	15
Badger Pap Mills, Inc. 6% pf	75c	Q	Nov.	1
Bankers & Ship N Y	$1.25	Q	Nov.	1
Belding Heminway	20c		Nov.	3
Bonwit Teller	25c		Nov.	15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Brooklyn Edison	$2	Q	Nov.	20
Bunker Hill & S M	25c	Q	Dec.	1
Ca For Inv pf	$2	Q	Jan.	1
Comp Swift Intl	50c	Q	Dec.	1
Cons Edison (NY)	40c		Dec.	15
Corrug P Box pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1
Coty, Inc	25c		Dec.	2
Crown Zeller pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	1
Diem&W pap pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	1
Eaton Mfg Co,	75c		Nov.	25
Exolon Co	30c		Nov.	12
Fall Riv Gas Wks	40c		Nov.	3
Fruehoff Trailer	35c		Nov.	1
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	1
Fuller Brush Co A	75c	Q	Nov.	1
Gen Elec	35c		Dec.	20
Goodyr T&R pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	15
Hamilton W pf	$1.50	Q	Dec.	1
Horne(Jos) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Ind Assoc Tel pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Manhattan Shirt	$1.25	Q	Nov.	1
Mass Plate Glass Ins Co	25c	Q	Dec.	1
Masonite Corp	50c	S	Jan.	2
Meier & Frank Inc	25c	Q	Dec.	10
Motor Wheel Corp	40c	Q	Dec.	10
Ont Steel Prod pf	$1.75	Q	Nov.	15
Parker Pen	25c	Q	Nov.	15
Parker Rust Proof	25c	Q	Dec.	1
Patchogue Ply Mills	$1		Nov.	10
Phillips Pet	75c		Nov.	12
Prov Bank of Canada (Montreal)	50c	Q	Nov.	29
Repub Ins Co of T	30c	Q	Nov.	15
Rx&Kit Secur pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	25
Rus-Mil Milling Co	$1	Q	Nov.	1
Red Arrow Freight Lines, Inc 56 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Sears Roebuck	75c	Q	Dec.	10
Sherwin-Wms pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	1
Stewart-Warn pf	25c		Dec.	1
Swift Internat Co, Ltd. dep gtfs	50c	Q	Dec.	1
Texas Corp	50c	Q	Dec.	1
Union Gas (Ca)	50c	Q	Jan.	2
U S Play Card	20c	Q	Dec.	1
Wash Rx&Elec Co	$10		Dec.	16
do partic units	25c		Nov.	29
do 4% pf for years ended Sept. 30, 1941, inclusive.	25c		Nov.	29

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Oct 28
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46½	46½	46½	+1
8½	5½	Adams Ex (.30g)	21	7½	7¼	7¼	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	
13⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	33¼	12	12½	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
5	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 23
5	2⅝	Alaska Juneau	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8½	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 27
25⅛	18	Alleg Lud (1⅛g)	2	21½	21	21	— 1⅛
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	150½	150⅜	150½	+ ¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
86⅞	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	87	87	87	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	9	27⅝	27½	27½	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Oct 27
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57	57	57	Oct 27
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	1	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
38½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	2	32½	31⅜	31½	— 1
8¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
39	29½	Am Bosch	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 28
3	1	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Cable & R	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
185	171½	Am Can (4)	9	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	Oct 28
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
23½	18½	Am C & F pf (7)	2	67	67	67	+ ½
115	107	Am Ch C (1.60)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
121	98½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
83¼	61½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105	105	105	
97⅝	43⅜	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 27
19½	9½	Am Comm Al	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Am Crys S (1¼)	6	16	17¾	18	+ ¼
61½	38¼	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 24
1⅛	½	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
243⅛	117⅜	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	Oct 28
288¼	143¼	Am FP $6 pf .80k	4	223⅛	22	223⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	21⅛	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	6	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
38½	29	Am & F P 2 pf	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 25
31⅛	23¼	Am-HawSS (3g)	4	33¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
51¼	44¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32¼	32½	Oct 16
2⅛	1½	Am Home (2.40)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
50⅛	20	Am Ice	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 28
4¼	3⅛	Am Ice pf (1½c)	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
13¾	9	Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 28
50	43	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 28
17⅛	10⅜	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
95¼	79	Am Locomotive	6	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
13¾	10¼	Am Loc pf 5½k	2	86	86	86	Oct 28
6½	2¼	Am M & F (.74g)	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am M & Metal	7	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅜
31¼	1	Am Metal (¾g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Oct 25
463¼	30	Am Power & Lt	19	1	1	1	
39	25	AP&L $6pf 51¼k	2	30⅝	30½	30½	— ½
7¼	5½	AP&L $5pf 45g	40	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
157⅛	113¼	Am Rad & S .45g	4	27	27	27	
7	4⅜	Am R Mill(1.00g)	1	30	30	30	Oct 25
103⅛	71⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	5	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Seating(1½g)	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
150	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	11	38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅜
54	36½	Am Snuff (3a)	4	37	36½	36½	Oct 28
28½	19	Am Stl Fd (1¼g)	15	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¾
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (2.40)	3	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
13½	9	Am Stores(1.20g)	3	9	9	9	Oct 27
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Oct 27
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	152	151¾	151¾	— ⅜
63½	56½	Am Tobacco (5)	9	57½	56	56	— 1¼
74½	57¾	Am Tob B (5)	29	58⅞	57½	57¾	— 1¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	Oct 28
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 28
29¼	24	Am Viscose (1g)	20	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ½
7¼	3⅜	Am Water Wks	21	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	85	85	Oct 28
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	6½	6¼	6¼	Oct 28
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	12	73	72¼	73	Oct 28
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¼	47¼	Oct 10
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	31	26¾	26¼	26¼	— 1¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 28
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 28
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 21
337⅜	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	2	29	29	29	
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Oct 28
51¾	4	Armour Ill	31	4	4	4	
70¾	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	67⅜	67½	67⅜	+ ⅜
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrg C T 1½g	5	29½	29½	29½	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 27
10⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
68	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	84	84	84	
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	97¼	97⅛	97¼	Oct 21
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 28
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	15	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
70¾	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	7	64⅛	62½	62½	— 2
28¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	16	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	43¼	43	43	
55⅜	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	54	54	54	
26¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	16	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Oct 24
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	10	7⅛	7¼	7¾	
9¼	4⅞	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Plow (2½g)	1	68	67	68	Oct 28
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 28
3⅝	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	37	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	7	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e	9	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	61½	Barker Bros 1½g	2	8½	8½	8½	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	17½	17½	17½	
103½	102	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28¼	25	25	Oct 27
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
126	103	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116⅛	116½	116½	Feb 5
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	4	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	Benef Ind (1¼g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	28⅜	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	20	62⅞	62¼	62½	+ ¼
131½	119½	Bigelow S (3g)	3	121	120½	121	Oct 28
31⅞	23¼	Black & Decker (2	2	21½	21	21	— ⅛
20⅞	16½	Blaw-Knox 4.50g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	20½	20	20⅛	
55	25½	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21½	21½	21½	Oct 28
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	20	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
13	9	Borg-Warn 1.30g	10	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
50	39⅝	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
39⅝	28⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Oct 25
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ⅜g	15	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs Mfg 1½g	5	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
45¼	38	Briggs & S (2¼g)	2	26½	26½	26½	Oct 28
25⅜	21⅛	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Oct 28
6⅝	3¾	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4¾	2½	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8½	1½	Budd Wheel 45g	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	3	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	30	30	30	Oct 28
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
9⅞	7⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	11	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 27
6⅝	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	19	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 28
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 28
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
24¾	16⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	2	22	22	22	
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (2¾g)	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	1	11	11	11	Oct 28
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	17	16¾	16½	16½	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	30	4½	4½	4½	Oct 27
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Oct 27
33⅜	21	Capital Ad A	1	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 28
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Oct 24
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 28
87⅝	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	4	3	3	3	
50⅝	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	79	78	78	— 1¼
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	3	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Celotex Cp (1a)	19	8½	7½	7½	— ¾
14¾	4¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16½	16½	16½	Oct 28
4½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	6	2½	2½	2½	
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 23
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	2	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	5	3	3	3	
24¾	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 22
22½	17½	Chain P&F (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 22
18	10	Checker Cab	3	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 28
44⅛	24¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	36¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¾	8⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅞	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	16	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
¼	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 25
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 28
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
72½	53¼	Chrysler (4½g)	26	56¾	55¾	56	— ⅜
10⅝	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4¾	2¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 27
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	8	35	34	34¼	
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	38⅜	38½	38⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	9	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	1	94¼	94½	94½	— ¼
63½	60	Coca-Cola (A)	1	63½	63½	63½	Oct 27
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-P (⅝g)	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Oct 25
30¼	17¾	Collins & A 2¾g	1	17½	17	17½	Oct 28
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
21¾	14⅝	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
47⅜	17⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	54	2	1⅞	2	
82½	53	Col G&E pf A (6)	8	57	56	57	+4
77	41¼	Colum Pict	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 28
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	77	77	77	
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	16	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¾)	1	102	102	102	Oct 28
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	19	38⅞	38	38⅛	—1
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	107¼	10⅞	107¼	Oct 27
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	10	9½	9½	9½	
⅞	⅞	Com'th & South	208	⅞	⅞	⅞	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	57	57	57	— ⅛
30⅜	23	Com Edis (1.80)	68	23½	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast (¼g)	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
24⅛	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17	17	17	Oct 28
22½	19¼	Con Air new 2g	27	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Oct 27
51¾	53	Cons Cp (½g)	3	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
23⅜	15½	Cons Ed (1.40g)	33	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	96¼	95⅞	96	— ⅛
11¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
11	7¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
31⅝	19¾	Cons Laundries	18	2	1⅞	2	Oct 28
61⅜	51¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	30	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
43¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	4	4	4	
71¼	27

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Coal Strike Seen Marking Milestone in Union Labor History

Business and Industry

More Industry Dislocations Seen in 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During 1942, industrial dislocations that already have made themselves felt, will be intensified, A. W. Zelomek, economist for the International Statistical Bureau and Fairchild Publications, declared before the Purchasing Agents Association of Connecticut.

Mr. Zelomek emphasized the fact that defense expenditures and the dislocations they cause have as yet been minor in comparison with what must be expected next year.

The most disturbing manifestations of these enlarged defense efforts, continued Mr. Zelomek, consist of threatened unemployment in certain localities and industries. Although armament output is still only in the early stages of mass production, the shortage of many raw materials has caused rationing at the expense of civilian production.

The main problem for the next few months, Mr. Zelomek emphasized, is not one of employment, but of transfer of workers from one type of work to another, from one industry to another, and even from one locality to another. Total employment probably will continue to increase, although at a slower pace, and with many more individuals and localities affected unfavorably for a time.

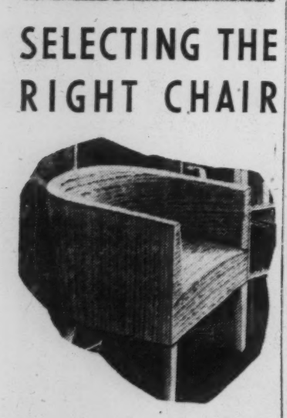
One of the invaluable services that can be performed by purchasing agents, Mr. Zelomek suggested, was that of aiding in the work of spreading defense contracts.

The fact that consumers have large savings, which can be spent quickly if they become frightened about shortages and rising prices, is an inflationary factor of great importance. The Price Control Bill, when it is passed, may restrain some advances, but will cause no change in this great discrepancy between demand and supply.

The problem of enforcement is rapidly becoming a most important consideration, Mr. Zelomek pointed out. Any violations of priority regulations or price ceilings, no matter how limited they may be, damage morale in the first case and encourage inflation in the second. Recent steps by Government agencies to enforce conformity with rulings designed to speed up defense will undoubtedly be followed by even stronger steps if they become necessary.



SELECTING THE RIGHT CHAIR



How can you be sure the chair will look well in your room arrangements? You can determine this beforehand by seeing how leading decorators solve similar problems in the model room exhibits and furniture ensemble collections at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Photographs courtesy Merchandise Mart and Modernage Furniture Corp.



Heads Hosiery Mills



Laurance Mayer

Elected President of Rollins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, to succeed D. C. Woods, who resigned. Mr. Mayer is Vice-President of Julius Kayser & Co.

Ironer Industry, Washing Machine Output Cut 17 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities director, has ordered the washing machine and ironer industry to reduce its output 17.3 per cent under average monthly sales for the 12 months ended last June 30.

The curtailment order, similar to previous orders covering automobiles and refrigerators, established production maximums for the five months beginning Aug. 1 and ending Aug. 31. At the same time, OPM said the industry had been warned that the Government could not guarantee sufficient materials to reach the maximums. The average monthly production limit for the industry was set at 164,410 units, compared with a monthly average of 198,856 units during the year ended June 30.

Compared with the last five months of 1940, however, the reduction approximated only 9 per cent.

In a letter accompanying the order, the OPM's civilian supply divisoin urged manufacturers to conserve critical materials, seek substitutes wherever possible, and reduce the number of models manufactured. The industry uses a variety of materials vital to the defense program.

Thirty-four plants employing about 13,000 workers are affected by the order. Among the larger producing centers are Newton, Iowa; Ripon, Wis.; Peoria, Ill.; Bloomington, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mich.; Bridgeport, Conn., Cleveland, Ohio; South Bend, Ind.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Chicago.

The War Department already has awarded the industry a $12,000,000 contract for gun mounts, in an effort to alleviate unemployment resulting from material shortages.

Glycerine Price Ceiling in Effect

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has imposed a price ceiling on glycerine at levels sharply below current price quotations. Glycerine is used in making high explosives and other military products.

The action was made necessary, Mr. Henderson said, by a price increase totaling almost 150 per cent in about nine months. The increase resulted, he said, from an "abnormal demand," created by the defense program.

The schedule establishes a base maximum price of 11½ cents a pound for crude glycerine, as compared with the 18 cent price now quoted by refiners for fourth quarter delivery, and 18 cents a pound for refined glycerine, as compared with existing 21½ cent quotations.

USHA Refunding Bill Is Passed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed and sent to the White House legislation permitting the Treasury to refund United States Housing Authority bonds which become due Nov. 1.

Greater Boston Retail Trade Trends Analyzed

A new study entitled "Trends in Retail Trade and Consumer Buying Habits in the Metropolitan Boston Retail Area," by Richard P. Doherty, Professor of Economics of Boston University, has been published by the Bureau of Business Research of Boston University College of Business Administration.

The 40-page monograph presents an analytical interpretation of retail census data for the Greater Boston area during the 1930-40 decade. Considerable attention is paid to the tendency toward decentralization both in population and in retail trade. Detailed figures are given for 49 of the larger communities located in the Greater Boston trade area.

Retail Advertising Gains

CHICAGO—Newspaper advertising placed by retailers in 84 major cities during the week ended Oct. 18 totaled 24,496,942 lines, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the corresponding week of 1940, according to an analysis by Advertising Age, national advertising paper.

Huge Aircraft Backlogs Total Eight Billions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Aircraft manufacturers' backlogs now total about $8,000,000,000 compared with $3,144,000,000 a year ago, according to Aviation magazine. Unfilled orders for military planes, engines and propellers have nearly doubled in the last six months, reflecting in considerable part the initial orders to Boeing, Douglas, Ford and Vega for four-engine ships in the new heavy bomber program.

Monthly production of aircraft now runs better than 2,000 tactical and training planes. Output is about evenly divided between these two categories but when peak production is reached it is expected that two tactical units will be turned out for every trainer produced.

Further expansion of the production program may easily result from the large scale aid to Russia now scheduled, especially if it is determined to superimpose Soviet needs on the requirements of the British Empire, Dutch East Indies, China and our own defense.

Following table from Aviation gives the latest approximate backlogs of the defense aircraft producers:

Aviation Corp	$15,000,000
Beech	88,000,000
Bell	145,000,000
Boeing	628,000,000
Brewster	93,500,000
Cessna	29,000,000
Consolidated	734,000,000
Continental Motors	28,000,000
Curtiss-Wright	975,000,000
Douglas	619,000,000
Fairchild	24,000,000
Ford	737,000,000
General Motors	595,000,000
Grumann	68,500,000
Jacobs	20,000,000
Lockheed	275,000,000
Martin	635,000,000
Nash	45,000,000
North American	380,000,000
Northrop	90,000,000
Packard	167,000,000
Republic	66,000,000
Ryan	14,000,000
Studebaker	100,000,000
United Aircraft	410,500,000
Vega	260,000,000
Vultee	184,000,000
All others (vendors)	530,000,000
	$7,945,500,000

U. S. Wheat Stocks Of 716,299,000 Bu. New High Record

WASHINGTON — The Agriculture Department reported that stocks of wheat stored in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and on farms on October 1 amounted to the record quantity of 716,299,000 bushels.

Similar stocks a year ago totaled 544,935,000 bushels. The 1934-39 average was 434,507,000 bushels.

The stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses were reported at 223,975,000 bushels. Stocks were said to be especially heavy in the red spring wheat states and above average in practically all states.

In the corn belt states from Iowa eastward, where wheat stocks in interior positions are usually small, wheat has been stored in heavier amounts this year in order to relieve a storage situation at terminal points.

The department said that in spite of construction of a large amount of storage space this year, warehouse space in the important wheat-producing states is the smallest in the eight years that records have been kept.

The October 1 stocks included 257,050,000 bushels of hard red winter wheat, 130,996,000 bushels of soft red winter, 200,902,000 of hard red spring, 46,097,000 of durum and 81,254,000 of white.

Central Illinois $38,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Halsey, Stuart & Co. is head of an investment group offering to the public $38,000,000 first mortgage, Series A, 3⅜s per cent bonds of the Central Illinois Public Service Co. The bonds which mature in 1971, are being offered at 107 and accrued interest.

Proceeds from the sale, together with company funds, are to be used to retire at 105¾, $38,000,000 of first mortgage, Series A, 3¾ per cent bonds due in 1968.

The investment houses number 46 and include Glore, Forgan & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co.; Harris, Hall & Company; Blyth & Co.; Inc., and Lehman Brothers.

U. S. Sugar Stockholders Authorize New Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Del.—At the annual meeting of the United States Sugar Corporation held here, stockholders approved the authorization of a new class of 500,000 shares of $25 par preferred stock. A registration statement covering 200,000 shares of the new preferred, designated as Series A, was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Sept. 23, 1941.

The Series A preferred stock, which is convertible into the company's common stock, will be offered to the corporation's registered common and preferred stockholders on Nov. 10, 1941, or 10 days after the effective date of the registration statement, whichever is later. In connection with the proposed offering, 562,500 shares of common stock will be reserved for conversion purposes.

The Series A preferred stock will carry cumulative dividends at the rate of $1.60 a share annually, payable quarterly, and will also participate share for share with the common stock in dividends up to 90 cents in any fiscal year. The conversion feature provides for a flexible schedule based on time and the number of shares previously converted.

Strike May Determine Closed Shop Issue in Steel Industry

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Some folks here incline to think that the current captive coal mine strike may turn out to be some kind of a milestone in the history of American labor, and certainly the most important strike of 1941.

At stake is not only the personal prestige of John Lewis but, much more important, the whole issue of the closed shop.

The reasoning is that the strike has no meaning unless it means an opening wedge for the closed shop in the steel industry. Real issue in the strike is the unwillingness of the seven steel companies to agree to the union shop. They accepted the other conditions. How strongly they feel on any variation of the closed shop was indicated when U. S. Steel turned over the Kearny shipyard to the Government rather than yield the point.

Is Strike But a Prelude?

The argument that the strike has little meaning except as a prelude to something else is based on the fact that the captive coal mines are already virtually a closed shop in everything but name, as indicated by the virtual completeness of the walkout. It is said that 95 per cent of the men in the captive mines are UMW members. This is nearly or completely 100 per cent in the North; the other five per cent are in the South, around Birmingham, but they are for the most part members of an AFL union of captive mine workers.

Evidence of the goal is quoted by steel men from a statement of Van A. Bittner, Regional Director of the SWOC in the Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune of October 10. He said: "The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee is in a position so strong that it need not rely on the steel corporations giving us the union shop. We are going to have all steel workers in our union. . . . The goal is that all steel shall be made by members of the SWOC. . . ."

Further evidence is the slow but steady pressure being put on the "Little Steel" companies for SWOC recognition as exclusive bargaining representative, as it already is with U. S. Steel Corporation. SWOC has already been certified by the NLRB as bargaining representative for Bethlehem workers, after the spectacular upset recently in the courts of the Employee Representation Plan in Bethlehem.

Further negotiations for bargaining representation are going slowly, perhaps awaiting outcome of the present captive mine strike. But the apparent goal of the strike, the closed shop in the steel industry, is much more drastic than merely exclusive collective bargaining privileges.

The closed shop movement, particularly by CIO unions, has been enormously speeded by the defense program, and particularly by numerous decisions of the National Defense Mediation Board in the spring and summer of this year, especially its recommendation of "maintenance of membership" in the Kearny case, which the company answered by turning the plant over to the Government. Upshot of the present strike, therefore, may make or break the further spread of the closed shop.

Argument for Closed Shop

Major argument for the formal closed shop in the captive mines is the uniformity argument; i.e., that since it exists in the commercial mines it ought to exist in the captive mines. This argument would then do further duty; if it can be made to exist in the captive mines of the steel companies, it ought to exist throughout the rest of the steel industry. The captive mines are the bridge between the closed-shop coal mining industry and the open-shop steel industry.

This, however, means that John Lewis has set his foot on a dangerous road. For it is fairly obvious that the steel companies would resist a closed shop in the industry as strenuously as in the captive mines and as Big Steel did at Kearney. Hence an even bigger strike or strike-threat might be required than the present one, already rousing bitter criticism in Congress, which presumably reflects public opinion rather closely. The present strike, in short, might be but a preliminary skirmish or prelude to the real battle.

Lewis' position is alleged in these quarters to be serious on account of the number and variety of enemies he has accumulated in recent years. By coming out for Mr. Willkie he crossed Mr. Roosevelt, and the breach was further widened during his coal strike last spring. The depth of the Hillman-Lewis split was indicated by John Lewis' own words this week. No love is reported lost between Lewis and Philip Murray, now head of the C. I. O. after Lewis' abdication when Mr. Willkie was defeated.

Lewis now has the Communists against him since June 22, and they are still a powerful influence in C. I. O. circles. They are opposed to strikes which hamper aid to Russia, and an editorial in the Daily Worker today (Tuesday) emphasizes "the life-and-death necessity of maximum uninterrupted production" and "the vital importance of maximum uninterrupted production."

Resentment Against Lewis

In addition widespread resentment against Lewis appears to be developing in his own United Mine Workers Union. It started when he handed $500,000 of its funds to the Roosevelt 1936 campaign fund, and has been aggravated by the lack of UMW accounting to the membership, and by the recent order for additional dues of $6.00 a month for help to the C. I. O. and $3 a month as a super-assessment for a war chest. The resentment was indicated by the recent strike in the anthracite fields, not against the companies but against UMW assessments. Another story about that strike was that the Communists provoked it to show Dan Tobin of the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union that they could shut off C. I. O. funds and therefore were to be reckoned with in Seattle.

And there must be still dormant considerable resentment among steel workers against the Lewis-Myron Taylor deal of 1937 in which SWOC was accepted as bargaining representative by Big Steel over the heads of officers and members of its own Employees Representation Plan.

Hence Lewis' fate, it is said, may be tied up with that of the closed shop, in what may turn out to be the crash of an irresistible force against the immovable body of public opinion. The whole matter may be aired in a three- or four-cornered fight at the coming C. I. O. convention in Detroit between Lewis, Hillman, Murray, and the Communists. Meantime, however, the feeling is that all depends on what Mr. Roosevelt does, and that if he takes strong active against Mr. Lewis, and does not weaken, he will have overwhelming support from both Congress and the public. The danger then would be of excesses and embittered anti-union attempts of anti-labor legislation.

Ingenious Ways Found to Prevent Waste in National Defense Effort

NEW YORK (AP)—It's the little things that count—

At General Electric's Bloomfield, N. J., factory, toolmaker Nils Thelin decided 7-32 of an inch waste was too much in cutting metal shapes from a narrow piece of steel. Result: the margin was trimmed with a saving of six tons of steel annually.

Oxide and other stains on cartridge cases stumped a manufacturer until use of a common chemical, ferric sulfate, was suggested. Monsanto Chemical Co. said that addition of the compound to the usual acid cleaning solution produced a satisfactory finish.

General Electric needed some help on its huge defense orders. Now its subcontractors include Pennsylvania Fishing Tackle Co. and Ocean City Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, both making delicate machine parts; Waltham Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., supplying taper pins for precision machinery, and Mohawk Carpet Mills of Amsterdam, N. Y., turning out thermal tubes. Nearly 75 different companies contribute parts for turbines, 35 help General Electric on foundry work and searchlight parts are made in half a dozen different states.

New Investment Clinic Is Formed in Boston

The formation of The Investment Clinic is announced by George A. Parsons, trustee and investment consultant, at 84 State Street. The clinic Plan of Investment Consultation permits investors who do not regularly retain investment counsel to consult professionally on their investment problems. It also includes regular investment supervisory services.

Mr. Parsons graduated from Harvard in 1917, served in the Navy during the World War and entered the industrial engineering field in 1919. By 1931, as vice-president and director of the C. L. Stevens Co., consulting engineers, he had acquired an unusual industrial knowledge from first-hand study of scores of leading industrial organizations.

In 1931, he left the industrial field to begin the management of funds. Chandler H. Foster & Co., certified public accountants, have made an interesting report on the life of these funds since 1931.

New Handbook on Federal Securities Is Published

A new 75-page edition of "Securities of the U. S. Government and Its Instrumentalities" has just been published by the First Boston Corporation and is available for distribution as a reference for institutional and individual investors.

The new handbook discusses the obligations of the government and all outstanding securities of the various Federal credit agencies, including the obligations of the six Treasury agencies whose issues are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the government. Most of the figures and tables included are as of June 30, 1941, or later and various tables reflect operations for the first six months of 1941.

A number of new sections have been incorporated in the 1941 edition of the handbook, covering such subjects as the new U. S. defense savings bonds, portfolio management, and the effect of taxation on coupon income. One section gives a chronological record of the U. S. Treasury and guaranteed financing from January, 1939, to date.

Third Quarter U. S. Steel Net Best Since '29

NEW YORK Oct. 29 (AP)—The U S. Steel Corporation faced with a strike of workers in its captive mines, and a consequent serious shortage of fuel at its steel mills announced the largest third quarter net earnings since 1929.

Net income for the September quarter was $34,313,345, or $3.21 a common share, compared with $33,103,067, or $3.07 a share, in the like 1940 period. In the June quarter this year the profit was $24,814,751 or $2.12 a share.

The corporation's earnings for the first nine months of the year were $95,968,091, equal to $8.82 a share on the common stock against $69,418,070 or $5.80 a share in the like period last year.

Directors voted a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov. 19. A similar payment was made in each of the three preceding quarters this year.

Of the $60,321,120 charged off for taxes in the September quarter, $37,685,500 was for Federal income and excess profits taxes. For the nine months these levies accounted for $82,285,500 of total tax deductions of $135,882,791.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the coal strike situation, Big Steel directors started their quarterly session today one hour earlier than usual and continued their discussions almost two hours beyond the usual time.

Seated at the board's table, among the 15 present were J. P. Morgan, whom John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, characterized as the "rich man" monopolizing U. S. Steel and Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican and former chairman of U. S. Steel, who is expected to meet with Mr. Lewis today for a conference on the strike situation.

After the directors' session, Irving S. Olds, chairman, told newspapermen the priorities system was operating in an increasingly improved manner.

He suggested that the system of allocation might make things a little easier but added, "That, after all, is a refinement of priorities." Continuing on defense Mr. Olds said: "They've got some pretty practical men in Washington now who have learned something about the steel problem and who realize that the steel men are trying to help them."

Mr. Olds reported that in the first nine months of this year, 20 per cent of the dollar volume of all production, represented direct defense contracts, and that, at present 50 per cent of the order backlog was directly for defense. That backlog now stands at five or six months' production, he said.

Turning to production costs, Mr. Olds said, "I think the tendency is the same as any other business—up. There hasn't been any outstanding increase, however."

Raw material supplies (outside of coal), Mr. Olds indicated, were sufficient. He said that as far as tin and manganese were concerned, the company was in a "comfortably satisfactory position," but that scrap was difficult to get.

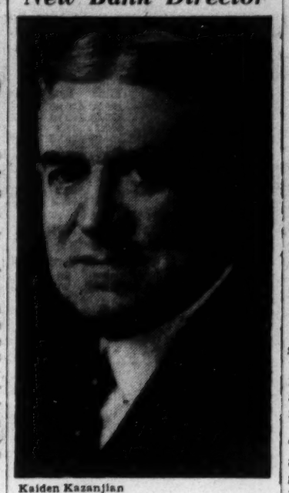
Concerning the corporation's position in connection with the coal mine strike, Mr. Olds indicated that steel companies would not be able to obtain fuel from outside sources to continue operations at present production rate.

"I question," he said, "whether the commercial coal mine operators could take coal from their regular customers and give it to us except under Government direction and then—Mr. Lewis might have something to say about it."

The steel man said the reason for today's reduction of 20 per cent in operations at Pittsburgh and Youngstown areas was because the furnaces there use beehive coal which is prepared right at the mills and of which there is no reserve.

He said that nine separate work stoppages at the captive coal mines between April 1 and Oct. 15 caused a loss of 3,750,000 tons of coal production and that this was the fundamental reason the steel companies' fuel reserves were now low.

New Bank Director



Kaiden Kazanjian

W. Ross McCain

Elected a director of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York. Mr. McCain is president and a director of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and a director and officer of several other insurance companies.

Wholesalers Sales During September 44 P. C. Above 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that sales of representative wholesalers were 44 per cent higher this September than in the similar month last year.

The Bureau said this gain was the largest between any two similar months in the six years since such statistics have been gathered.

The gain apparently was due to a large extent to advance buying by the public before new federal excise taxes went into effect on October 1. For instance, one of the largest gains was reported by the liquor departments of drug wholesalers. These wholesale liquor sales were 104 per cent higher this September.

Other gains were electrical goods, 88 per cent; machinery, equipment and supplies, 85 per cent; industrial supplies 74 per cent; industrial chemicals 64 per cent; plumbing and heating supplies 54 per cent.

The wholesalers also reported that the cost value of their inventories declined 5 per cent during September, but were still 17 per cent larger than a year ago.

Defense Bonds Seen Inflation Barrier

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Orville S. Poland, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said the purchase of defense bonds was "the major factor which will prevent inflation."

Mr. Poland, addressing the convention of the American Dental Association, said the American people have in their hands a way to prevent inflation—defense bonds that put their dollars out of competition with the Government and draw substantial interest at the same price.

"The purchase of these bonds is not only one of our major programs to raise money for defense preparedness—it is also the major factor which will prevent inflation."

Carnegie Steel Co. Starts New Furnaces

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill. (AP)—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation started production in two new electric furnaces for stainless steel, with combined capacity of 100,000 tons annually.

The South Chicago plant, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, was previously the chief producer of stainless steel for the corporation. The new furnaces double its capacity for this special steel.

Cost of construction, which began last March, was borne by the corporation. Electric power is supplied by the plant generators.

SEC Objects To Changes In Securities Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Ganson Purcell, Securities and Exchange Commissioner, pointed out before the opening House Interstate Commerce Committee hearings on proposed amendments to the Securities Acts of 1933 and 1934, the history of stock dealing evils in the 1920's and the events leading to the passage of the two acts.

The evils were recounted at some length, Mr. Purcell said, so that "they wil be fresh in your minds as you consider some of the amendment proposals now being made."

"It has been said," he added, "that the public memory is short, and I may add that there is no guarantee that the Street may not revert to the lower standards which brought about enactment of these salutary laws."

Recommendations

The SEC has no recommendations for amendment of the Securities Act of 1933, Mr. Purcell said, and only two or three for amendment of the Act of 1934. He said, speaking of the former, that eight years of experience had shown there were a few minor ways in which it might be improved but added the commission's conviction that "generally the legislation was ably drawn" and that no real need exists for its amendment. Although the SEC has offered a few amendments to the 1934 act as alternatives to those proposed by the securities dealers, he indicated that the commission nevertheless would be pleased to see this act also left untouched.

Mr. Purcell said that the SEC can accept some of the dealers' proposals but believed that most of them would weaken the protection now given investors. He said in the way of an explanation that the SEC felt that exemption from regulation of small issues might be modified to exempt such issues up to $300,000 instead of $100,000 as at present, although, he continued, there was "some trepidation" in the commission's thought about this. The dealers are proposing exemption of issues up to $1,000,000.

Documents Not Read

On the proposal to require less detail in prospectuses, he added that the commission is now trying to simplify these requirements by regulation.

"Do investors ever read these bulky documents required by the commission?" asked Representative James Wadsworth, Republican, of New York.

"Not to the extent that Congress hoped they would," the witness replied.

"I have yet to discover a single one who ever has done so," Mr. Wadsworth commented. Later he asked Mr. Purcell to submit some samples of the bulkier ones "if you can get them into the committee room."

Week's Carloadings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Oct. 25 included:

	Oct. 25	Prev. week	Year ago
Baltimore and Ohio	66,901	66,104	54,839
Erie	33,010	33,323	29,236
Chesapeake & Ohio	44,123	44,728	35,670
Nickel Plate	21,918	21,827	18,576
Pere Marquette	13,695	13,637	12,619
Missouri Pacific	30,329	31,176	27,488
Wabash	17,791	16,828	15,983
New Haven	30,008	28,636	25,635
Southern Pacific	50,809	52,414	45,076
L. & N.	35,538	36,837	29,864
Burlington	31,979	32,162	29,968
Reading	43,894	43,260	36,623
Lackawanna	17,889	18,311	17,809
Jersey Central	25,008	25,071	21,953
Dela & Hudson	18,410	18,283	15,630
Great Northern	29,964	31,344	26,142
Northern Pacific	18,581	19,626	17,254
Lehigh Valley	20,411	20,344	18,412
Norfolk & Wes.	31,729	31,500	27,318
N. Y. Central	106,893	106,832	91,603
North Western	35,498	36,861	34,608
Southern Rwy	46,046	47,617	41,237
Santa Fe	33,087	34,596	31,786

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

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More Power Seen SEC Aim In Law Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Declaring that the proposed amendments to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 "would do little to relieve the needlessly burdensome restrictions now imposed by these laws and their administration on the financing of private business by private capital, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, in a report prepared by its research bureau, stated that these amendments were "rather designed to extend the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission over nearly all private business." They "do not," the association said, "meet the fundamental needs of business, particularly small business throughout the country."

Four Major Points

The report is timely in view of current hearings on the amendments before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It lists four major points of attack on the proposals, as follows:

"1. It is proposed to require registration of substantial security issues privately sold to institutions, such as insurance companies and banks (Appendix I, Sec. 2 (14). This proposal would close the door to any significant corporate financing without SEC interference and control and has no justification other than the disingenuous assertion that the policy holders and stockholders of the purchasing institutions would somehow benefit through the filing of a voluminous mass of information in the archives of the SEC.

"The real purpose of the proposal is to impose burdens upon private placements equivalent to the excessive burdens now imposed upon public issues and thus to remove, for the benefit of the big underwriting houses, some of the advantages of a private sale over a public issue.

"2. It is proposed to confer upon the commission power to regulate and control the solicitation of proxies by all companies, except small ones, engaged in interstate commerce or whose securities are traded in by the use of the mails or interstate commerce, in the same way that the commission now regulates the solicitation of proxies by companies whose securities are listed on an Exchange (Appendix II, Sec. 14).

"The purpose of this proposal is to impose burdens upon companies whose securities are not listed on an Exchange equivalent to the burdens now imposed upon listed companies. The beneficiaries of this proposal will be the Exchanges, which have found many companies reluctant to list their securities simply because of the expenses and difficulties involved in compliance with these onerous regulations.

Proxy Soliciting

"3. It is further proposed to compel all such unlisted and all listed companies to solicit proxies, whether or not they desire to do so (Appendix II, Sec. 14). The reason for this proposal is that many companies have ceased to send out proxy forms to their stockholders to avoid the expense and nuisance involved in soliciting proxies under the SEC's regulations.

"4. It is proposed to extend to the officers, directors and 10 per cent stockholders of all companies, except small ones, which are engaged in interstate commerce or whose securities are dealt in by the use of the mails or of interstate commerce, the requirement that they report their security purchases and sales in the same way that officers, directors and 10 per cent stockholders of listed companies must now report their purchases and sales (Appendix II, Sec. 16).

"The purpose of this proposal is also to benefit the Exchanges by imposing burdens on unlisted companies equivalent to those now imposed on listed companies, because few companies today will voluntarily list their securities on account of the burdens."

Wheat Prices Rise On Mill Buying

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced as much as two cents a bushel today in response to small scale buying credited to mills and professional traders that was met with only reluctant sales most of the time.

Only when peak prices of the day were reached did selling become burdening and then prices receded slightly. Part of the buying was stimulated by gains of about 6 cents a bushel in soybeans, which was attributed to short covering inspired partly by forecast of intermittent rains with some snow in parts of the belt. Traders feared this would delay harvesting further. Corn, which advanced more than a cent, also derived strength from the weather prospect.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	119.40	28.38	16.98
Net change	—.20	—.10	—.12
Previous close	119.60	28.48	17.10
1941 high	133.59	30.86	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.52

*Preliminary.

Shanghai Exchange Order

HONG KONG, Oct. 29 (AP)—The China Stabilization Board has notified the licensed banks of Shanghai to increase the allocation of foreign monies in November in respect to imports of foodstuffs and coal and to make reductions for certain non-essential imports.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s '54-44	109.26	109.26	109.26
2 2½s 52-49	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 2½s 5—48	109.3	109.3	109.3
2 2s 5s-46 Dec	105.26	105.26	105.26
1 2½s '53-49	108.7	108.7	108.7
1 2½s '52-50	108.15	108.15	108.15
2 2½s '54-52 reg	106.	106.	106.
17 2½s '58-56	105.	104.30	105.
55 2½s '72-67	103.7	103.3	103.7
3 3½s '64-44	105.25	105.24	105.25

New York City Bond

3s 30			110	109¾	109¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3 Alb & Sus 3½s	'46	84	84	84
6 Alleghany 5s	'44 mod	90½	90½	90½
2 Alleghany 5s	'49 mod	79¼	79¼	79¼
31 Am & For P5s	2030	68¼	68¼	66¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s	'49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Am Int 5½s	'49	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Am T&T 3¼s	66	109½	109½	109½
13 Am T&T 3¼s	'61	109⅝	109¾	109⅝
31 Am T&T 3s	'56	110	109¾	109¾
9 Ann Arbor 4s	95	69½	69	69½
6 At&SF 4s	95	109½	109	¼109¼
10 At&SF aj 4s	95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 At&SF 4½s	48	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 At&SF 4½s	C-4 62	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 All & Chs AL	5s 44	101½	101½	101½
4 A C Line 1st	4s 52	80	73½	80
11 A C Line 4½s	64	64	64	64
1 Atl Refin 3s	53	105¼	105¼	105¼
36 B&O 1st mag	4s 48 st	63	62½	62¾
27 B&O 95 st	A	32½	32½	32¾
25 B&O 95 st	C	38	37½	37¾
10 B&O 2000 st	D	32½	32½	32½
22 B&O 96 st	F	32¾	32¼	32¾
106 B&O cv 60	st	32¾	32¼	32¾
44 B&O 4s	48	60½	59¾	60¼
20 B&OPLE&WV	4s 51st	49¾	49	49
12 B&O S W 50	st	41¾	40½	40½
1 Bang & Aroo	cn 4s 51	32½	32½	32½
5 Bang & A cv	4s 51 st	74¾	47¾	47¾
1 Bang & Aroo	5s 43	89	89	89
5 BeneIndLoan	2½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Beth Stl	3½s 52	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl	3½s 60	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl	3s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Boston&Me	5s 67	74	74	74
1 Boston&Me	5s 5	86½	86½	86½
144 Boston&Me	4½s 70	38	37¼	38
18 Boston&Me	4s 60	70	69¾	70
1 Bkly Un Gas	5s 50	93¼	93¼	93¼
23 Buf R&P	5s 57 st	37¾	36¾	37¾
2 Bkly Un Gas	5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
1 Chi Ore Pow	4s 66	108	108	108
12 Can Nat Ry	4½s 56	105½	105½	105½
9 Can Nat Ry	4½s 57	106¼	105¾	106
1 Can Nor	6½s 46	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Can Pac	4s perp	67¾	67¾	67¾
4 Carriers & Gen	5s 50	103½	103½	103½
6 Cen B Un Pac	4s 48	29	29	29
5 Cen of Ga	5½s 59	3	3	3
1 Cen of Ga	5s 59C	3	3	3
3 Cen Pac	5s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Cen Pac	1st 4s 49	70	69½	69½
8 Cen Pac	5s	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Cen NY Pow	3¾s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Cen RR NJ	5s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Cen RR NJ	5s 87 reg	16	15⅞	16
4 Ch&Alton	3s 49	86	86	86
130 Chi&Alt	3s 49	16¾	15½	16¾
26 CB&Q rfg	5s 71A	74½	74	74
16 VB&Q gen	4½s 58	81	80¼	80¼
5 CB&Q & Ill	49	94¼	94¼	94¼
12 CB&Q	3½s 49	88	88	88
1 Chi&E Ill	inc 97	29	29	29
12 Chi&NW	inc 4½s 2038	38	37¾	38
3 ChiGtWest	4s 88	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
51 CMSP&Pac	5s 75	10½	10⅜	10⅜
17 CMSP&P	adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
27 CMSP	4½s 89C	41¼	40¾	40¼
30 CMSP	4½s 89B	40	40	40
10 CMSP	gen 4s 89	39⅜	39¼	39¼
10 CMSP	5s 75 89B	37½	37¼	37½
1 Chi&NW	5½s 36	34	34	34
86 Chi&NW	cv 3¾s 49	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
5 Chi&NW	4½s 2037C	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Chi & NW	4s 87	24¾	24¼	24¼
25 Chi & NW	4s 87 st	24¾	24¼	24¼
6 CRI & P	4½s 52 A	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
1 CRI & P	cv 4½s 60	21¼	21¼	21¼
20 CRI & P	4s 88	21¼	21¼	21¼
32 CRI & P	rfg 4s 34	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 CSt:L&NOMen	4s 51	49½	49½	49½
9 Ch & SE	inc 5s 60	52¼	51¾	52¼
6 Ch & W Ind	4½s 62	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Childs Co	5s 43	40¾	40	40
1 Cin Gas & El	3¼s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
11 CCC&StL	4½s 77	49	48¾	49
1 CCC&StL	gen 4s 93	72	72	72
1 CCC&StL	4s 90 StL	71	71	71
1 Clev Elec Ill	3s 70	109	109¾	109¾
3 Cin Un Term	3½s 72	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Clev Un Term	5s 73	71¾	71¾	71½
1 Clev Un Term	4½s 77C	65¾	65¾	65¾
67 Col & So	4½s 80	20¼	19¾	20⅛
1 Columbia G	5s 52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
59 Columbia G	5s 52 May	103½	102¾	103¼
11 Columbia G	5s 1961	103¼	103	103
35 Midland RRNJ	5s 40	49	47¼	49
36 MilSNor en	4½s 39	35¼	35	35¼
36 MilSparta&NW	4s 47	23	23	23
21 MSP&SSM	cn 4s 38	10⅜	10½	10⅜
30 M-K-Tex	5s 62A	25⅜	25¼	25¼
1 M-K-T	4½s 2012	21⅛	21⅞	21⅝
9 M-K-Tex	1st 4s 90	34½	34¼	34¼
1 M-K-Tex	4s 62B	21¼	21¼	21¼
53 Mo Pac	cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
34 Mo Pac	5s 77 F	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
7 Mo Pac	5s 65 Asd	28	27⅞	28
43 Mo Pac	5s 811	27¼	27½	27⅝
1 Mo Pac	gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Mo Pac	3rd ext 4s 38	88½	88½	88½
1 Mon W Pa P	5½s&½s60	109	109	109
4 Mont Pow	3¾s 66	106¼	106¼	106¾
17 Mor & Essex	4½s 55	36¼	36	36¼
1 Mor & Essex	3½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Nash Chat & St L	4s 78	65	65	65
2 Nat Dairy	3¼s 60	106½	106½	106½
2 Natl Steel	3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 N Eng R	4s 45	61	61	61
1 New Eng T & T	5s 52	122¾	122¾	122¾
1 N O Gt Nor	5s 83	75½	75½	75½
1 N O Tex & M	5s 54B	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 N O Tex & M	4½s 56	40¾	40¾	40¾
35 NYC rfg	5s 2013	45	44¾	44¾
26 NYC	4½s 2013 A	49¼	49¼	49¼
6 NYC	cn 4s 98	55¾	55½	55¾
25 NYC	3½s 98	56	55¾	55¾
1 NYC & HR	3½s 97	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 NYC La Sh	2½s 98	60¾	60¾	60¾
4 NYC Mi Cen	3½s 98	55	55	55
4 NY Chi & StL	5½s 74A	74	74	74
21 NY Chi & St L	4½s 78	63¼	61¾	62¼
22 NY Ch & St L	4s 78	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 NY Ch & St L	3½s 47	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 NY Connect	3½s 65	97½	97½	98
6 NY G El H & P	4s 49	101¾	101½	101½
10 NY Lack&W	4½s 73	115½	115½	115½
7 NY Lack & W	4s 73A	51¾	51¾	51¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6 NYNH & H	cv 6s 48	30½	30¼	30¼
1 NYNH & H	clt 6s 40	52	52	52
8 NYNH&H	4½s 67	29½	29¼	29½
1 NYNH&H	4s 55	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 NYNH&H	3½s 54	26½	26½	26½
4 NY O & W	rfg 4s 92	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 NY S&W	gen 5s 40	14	14	14
15 NY S&W	rfg 5s 37	36¾	36	36¾
19 NY S&W	Term 5s 43	92	91¼	91¾
6 NY Trap R	6s 46 st	102	101½	102
1 NL&O Pow	5s 55 A	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Niagara Sh	cv 3½s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Nort Sou	5s 61 rgn ct	100.3	100.3	100.3
15 Norf & W	4s 96	120¼	120	120¼
1 Nor Am Co	4s 59	104½	104½	104½
150 Nor Pac	4s 2047	62½	61⅝	62½
3 Nor Pac	5s 2047 C	52	52	52
8 Nor Pac	5s 2047 D	52	52	52
4 Nor Pac	4½s 2047	48¾	48½	48½
4 Nor Pac	4s 97	71⅝	71¼	71¼
1 Nor Pac	3s 2047	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Nor Sta Pow	3½s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ogden&LCha	4s 48	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Ohio Ed	3¾s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Or-Wash RR&N	4s 61	107¼	106¾	106¾
3 Otis Steel	4½s 62 A	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
4 Pac Cst Ist	5s 46	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Pac G&E	3¾s 61	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Pac T&T	3¼s 66 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Para Bway	3s 55 ct	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 Para Pict	cv 3½s 47	100½	100½	100½
3 Parmelee T	6s 44	52	52	52
9 Pen RR	gen 4½s 65	108¼	105	105
2 Pen RR	gr de Sui 6s 70	93	93	93
3 Pen RR	gen 4½s 81	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8 Pen RR	4½s 84 E	101	100⅝	100⅝
1 Pere Marq	5s 56	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
10 Pen RR	3¼s 52	87½	87½	87½
1 Pere Marq	4½s 80	62¾	62¾	62¾
8 Phila Co	4½s 61	107½	107	107
1 Ph Read C&I	cv 6s 49	6½	6½	6½
1 Ph Read C&I	5s 73	27¾	27½	27½
1 PCC & SL	5s 70A	110½	110½	110½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir	4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
2 Pitts Steel	4½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Pitts & WVa	4½s 58A	64¾	64¾	64¾
7 Pitts & WVa	4½s 60	64¼	64¼	64¼
7 Pitt&WVa	4½s 60C	64¼	64¼	64¼
24 Portl Gen E	4½s 60	86¾	86½	86½
1 Pub Ser Sco Ill	3½s 68	110½	110½	110¼
8 Readg	4½s 97 A	78½	78¾	78¾
14 Readg	4½s 97 B	78½	78¾	78¾
8 Republic Steel	4½s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Republic Steel	4½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Richfield Oil	4s 52	104½	104½	104½
5 Rio Gr West	1st 4s 39	46¼	46	46
5 Rio Gr Wn	cl 4s 49	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
15 RI Ark & L	4½s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
17 StLIM&S	4s&R&G 33	12¾	12¾	12¾
24 St L S F	5s 50 B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 StLSF	5s B 50 ct	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
125 St L S F	4½s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 St L S F	4s 50 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 St L SW	2nd 4s 89	59	59	59
1 SAL	Pass 4s 43	98	98	98
33 Seab A L	cn 6s 45	8⅛	8	8
8 Sea A L	6s 45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea A L	4s 50 st	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 Sea A L	4s 50 unst	14	14	14
14 Sea AL	rfg 4s 59	6½	6¾	6½
24 SeaAlFla	6s 35 B ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
24 Shell Un	2½s 61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
19 Shell Un	2½s 54	99⅛	99	99
4 Simmons cv	4s 52	103	103	103
1 So Bell T&T	3s 79	109	109	109
2 Sou Pac	4½s 68	48¾	48¾	48¾
41 Sou Pac	4½s 81	48½	48¼	48¼
20 So Pac	4½s 69	48¼	48¼	48¼
29 So Pac	rfg 4s 55	63¼	62¾	63
20 So Pac	clt 4s 49	48	47½	48
9 So Pac	3½s 46	75¾	75	75
20 So Pac	4½s Ore 77	73¾	73¼	73¾
7 South Ry	6½s 56	85⅞	85½	85½
3 South Ry	gen 6s 56	81	80⅝	81
8 South Ry	gen 4s 56	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
20 So Ry 4s	St L 51	60¼	60¼	60¼
8 S W Bell	Tel 3s 68	108¾	108½	108¾
8 Spokane In	4½s A 2013	36¾	36	36¼
2 Stand Oil	NJ 3s 61	106	106	106
1 Tex Corp	3s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Tex Corp	3s '59	107	107	107
2 Tex & N Orl	5s '43	97½	97½	97½
1 Tex & Pac	5s '77B	63½	63½	63¼
2 TexP-MP Ter	5½s 64	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Third Ave	aj 5s '60	15¾	15½	15½
7 Third Ave	4s '60	52½	52½	52½
3 Tol St L & W	4s '50	81½	80¾	80¾
3 Un El Mo	3¾s '71	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Un Pac	1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Pac	3½s '80	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Un Pac	2½s '71	99½	99½	99½
11 Un Pac	3½s '70	99½	99¼	99½
17 Unit Drug	5s '53	92½	92½	92½
1 US Steel	1.95s '48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Un Stockyds	4¼s '51	96½	96½	96½
3 Utah I&T	5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Utah P & L	5s '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Va El & Pow	3½s '68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Virginian Ry	3¾s '66	109½	109½	109½
22 Wabash	rfg 5½s '75	23½	23¾	23½
56 Wabash	1st 5s '39	73¾	73¾	73¾
19 Wabash	2d 5s '39	33¼	32¾	33¼
6 Wabash	5s '80 D	22¾	22½	22¾
1 Wabash	5s '76 B	22¾	22½	22¾
8 Wabash	4½s '78C	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Wabash	4s '54	62	62	62
1 WabashDet&Chi	5s 41	81	81	81
5 Walworth	4s 55	83¼	83	83
1 Warner Bros	6s 48	25¾	25¾	25¾
25 Warren Bros	6s 41	88	88	88
26 West Shore	4s 2361	45	45	45
4 West Va P&P	3s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Westn Md	5½s 77A	100½	100½	100½
1 WNY&Pa	gen 4s 43	104½	104½	104½
1 Westn Pac	1st 5s 46	24½	24½	24½
5 Westn Pac	5s 46 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
8 Western Un	5s 51	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 Western Un	5s 60	86	86	86
1 Western Un	4½s 50	85¾	85½	85½
11 Wheel Stl	3½s 66	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Wis Cen	4s 49	42	42	42
1 Wisc El Pow	3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
9 Young S&T	cv 4s 48	102	101¾	101¾
2 Young S&T	3½s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M B Col	6s 48	28	28	28
1 Antioquia	7s 45 D	11	11	11
8 Argentine	4s 72 Feb	70	69¾	70
9 Argentine	4s 72 Ap	69¾	69½	69¾
1 Argentine	4½s 48	91½	91½	91½
6 Australia	4½s 56	66½	66½	66½
5 Brazil	8s 41	23½	23½	23½
5 Brazil	6½s 26-57	19¾	19¾	19¾
6 Brazil	C Ry El 7s 52	19½	19½	19½
2 Budapest	6s 62	6	6	6
1 Buen A	3s 84	41	41	41
7 Buen A	4½s 77	55¼	55¼	55¼
7 Buen A	4½s Aug 76	56½	56¼	56½
21 Buen A	4½s Apr 76	57	56½	57
81 Buen A	4½s 75	58	57¾	58
4 Canada	4s 60	106	105½	105½
1 Canada	3s 68	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Canada	3s 67	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Canada	2½s 65	99	98¾	98¾
7 Canada	2¼s 44	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Carlsbad	8s 54	8	8	8
1 Chile Mtg	Bk 6s 61	14¼	14½	14½
1 Chile	7s 42 asd	14	14	14
1 Chile	6s 60 asd	14	14	14
1 Chile	6s 61 Jan asd	14	14	14
2 Chile	6s 63 asd	14	14	14
2 Chilean	Mun 7s 60asd	13	13	13
1 Colomb	3s 70	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Copenhag	5s 52	34	34	34
4 Cordoba	Pv 7s 42	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Cuba	5½s '45	102	102	102
164 Cuba	4½s '77	73½	73¼	73½
5 Denmark	6s '42	70½	70	70
15 Denmark	4½s '62	48½	48	48½
3 Denmk&Sles	'65 ext	59	59	59
24 Ger Govt	5½s '65	5	5	5
24 Ger Govt	5s '49	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Hung Mun	7½s '45	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Italy	7s 1951	8	8	8
2 Medellin Mun	6½s '54	20½	20½	20½
1 Mendoza (Prov)	4s '54	80¾	80¼	80¼
2 Milan City	6½s 52	15	15	15
1 N Sou Wales	5s 57	97½	97½	97½
1 Norway	6s 44	84	84	84
13 Orient Dev	6s 53	38½	38¾	38¾
1 Orient Dev	5½s 58	40½	40	½40½
1 Oslo City	4½s 55	31½	31½	31½
2 Panama	3½s 94 A st	69½	69½	69½
7 Paulista	7s 42	94	93¼	93¾
10 Peru	7s 59	9½	9½	9½
6 Peru	1st 6s 60	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Peru	2nd 6s 1961	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul	8s 46	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Rio Gr do Sul	6s 68	11	11	11
1 Rome	6½s 52	17	17	17
4 Sante Fe (Prov)	4s 64	63½	63½	63½
5 Sao Paulo	8s 36 40	64½	64½	64½
4 Sao Paulo	8s 66 68	24	24¼	24¼
4 Urug	4½s 78	52¾	52¼	52¼
Total today		4,887,000	previous day	
6,947,900;	week ago	5,839,900;	year ago	
5,570,600;	two years ago	6,507,550.	Jan. 1	
to date	1,730,787,975;	year ago	1,292,588,-	
025; two years ago		1,726,531,050.		

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Oct. 29

	Europe†		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cablest	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	4
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
	South America		
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2374	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4600	.4600	.6583
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2355x	.2355	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2335	.2535	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8975	.8812	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	9¼
American Hardware Co	22¾	24½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	52	64
†Amoskeag Company	2¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	...
Appleton Company	28	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	107	112
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	3½
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Atlas Plywood oCrp pf	108⅝	108⅝
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17½
Auto Ordnance	10⅝	12⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24¾	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	113
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62	67
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	...
Boston Wharf Company	15	17
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	32	35
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	5
Brinks Inc	27	...
Campbell-

Residents of Coastal Places Seek Inland Estates for Safety and Cheaper Living

Farmhouses In N. E. Sought At Boom Rate

By W. Clifford Harvey

The New England farmhouse, erstwhile glut on realty markets, is coming into its own as a place for families to go when and if wartime demands call for the evacuation of large cities.

Farm sales agencies report that a generally unprecedented demand for rural properties by city residents, New Yorkers in particular, is rapidly skimming off the cream of the New England crop of available farms.

Hundreds of New Yorkers, if they have not already bought a farm in New England, are still combing the six states looking for places to buy before snow flies. Most of them want spots away from the seashore where bombings are considered most likely to take place.

Reports also say that many persons now living along the New England coastline are seeking places farther inland.

Hope for Cheaper Living

While it seems somewhat fantastic to pin a farm sales boom upon the prospects of wartime air raids, realty interests say that evacuation possibilities are uppermost in the thoughts of many families considering the purchase of farms. Another consideration is a possible need for inexpensive places to live in during the next years of burdening taxes.

From C. T. S. Keep, President of Previews, Inc., national clearing house for real estate sales, comes the announcement that "we are responsible this year for at least 750 families becoming seriously interested in the purchase of New England homes. Of these 500 want or have bought so-called farmhouses.'

Mr. Keep also pointed to the marked interest of brokers in farm properties. "Our last analysis of New England catalogue sales," he said, "showed that 51 per cent of the individual buying prospects obtaining catalogues came from New York State. And 25 per cent of those lived in Manhattan."

Previews deals largely in higher priced New England properties, indicating that those seeking to deal through this agency were interested, not so much in the prospects of cheaper living as in the prospects of having a place to go should the emergency require a change of location.

Of the brokers asking for the catalogue throughout the Country, one-half operated in New York State, largest population center closest to the heart of New England.

Maine, Connecticut Attract

Incidentally, 80 per cent of all the catalogue buyers writing in to the Boston branch of Previews indicated their interest in New England farm properties. Special emphasis was placed upon states having a favorable tax situation such as Maine and Connecticut where no State income taxes are levied.

Inquiries are being received daily by all the large handlers of farm properties in proportions equal to or greater in many instances than ever before. One of the largest operators reported nearly 400 sales ahead of last year and for the first eight months of 1941 had sold as many properties as in the entire 12 months of last year.

According to latest estimates, there are now 130,000 so-called summer homes in New England which are helping rural communities to stay "in the black." The farm-buying trend is right in keeping with proposals of planning experts who insist that recreation offers the most possibilities in New England for cushioning the postwar industrial let-down. The more people coming into New England on a part-time, summer basis, the more revenues obtained by the communities, the more local labor that is hired and the more country stores, inns, roadside stands, and amusement centers that will stay in business.

Investigators of the National Resources Planning Board say that 15 per cent of the property of every New England town having a population of 10,000 or fewer persons is owned by families who come as summer visitors from the cities. And while the wartime emergency is accentuating that trend, the planners believe that the postwar readjustment period will further increase the back-to-the-land movement when cheaper living will be a natural consequence of fewer jobs.

Amsterdam Houses Contract Is Signed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 29

A contract for a State loan totaling $7,100,000 to cover the cost of building Amsterdam Houses, a public low-rent housing development for 1,020 families in the San Juan Hill area of the mid-town West Side of New York City, has been signed by the State Division of Housing and the New York City Housing Authority, it was announced today.

Edward Weinfeld, State Housing Commissioner, said a reduction in the rentals by approximately $1.12 a room a month and a saving of more than $1,500,000 by the City over a period of 50 years would result from the use of State funds through the ability of the State to market its housing bonds at a substantially lower interest rate than the City Authority can finance the project, he added.





By a Staff Photographer; Ewing Galloway

New England Calls to the Homeseeker

Here are typical views of what Vermont has to offer the families seeking retreat from the cities. At left is Ramage Farm, a typical summer home for sale at St. Johnsbury, a gentleman's estate of 12 acres. At right is the small village of East Corinth, with its rolling hills, terraced fields, and field fences. It is just the place that city folk like to settle in.

New Housing To Have Effect On the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—"Defense housing, whatever its faults, will have a profound effect on future building activity in every field," the Architectural Forum magazine declared today in its October issue, showing five examples of the most recent architect-designed defense housing projects.

Pointing out that since April 5 more than 75 per cent of the defense housing put up under contract—almost 32,000 dwelling units—have been designed by independent practicing architects, the magazine asserts that "the importance of this work can scarcely be exaggerated.

"At its best, it is a distinct challenge to traditional patterns from top to bottom of the building picture," the Forum stated. "It is impossible to believe that a public which has experienced the advantages of imaginatively planned, large - scale development, that builders who have tested and proved its economy, that architects who have enjoyed the enlarged scope it gives their talents, will not carry this approach beyond the limits of Government activity into the field of private enterprise, and beyond the defense emergency into the post-war period.

"Since April 5 well over 100 architectural firms have been assigned defense housing projects—projects ranging in size from 20 to 1,690 families, and averaging 270 units each. Moreover, the significance of the change in policy which this represents is not limited to such statistics, heartening as they are."

New Jersey Area Has New Idea in Housing Being Tested by 500 Families

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—In a suburb of this defense-dizzy city 500 families have taken it on themselves to prove a new idea in housing.

If the idea works, it may revolutionize the way millions of Americans buy their homes. So predict government experts who are guiding the venture.

The proving ground is a 100-acre tract, called Audubon Park, on which stand 500 shiny new homes. The whole community—land and homes—has been paid for by the Government from defense housing funds.

In the houses live 500 families of workers in Camden's defense industries. Most of them stem from English or Scottish roots, and most of them are shipbuilders. The heads of households average 30 years old and they earn an average $2,500 a year.

These 500 families are buying their homes from the Government on a plan that will pay out in 33 years. They're paying the Government 3 per cent interest and that makes the community unique in defense housing.

But the new twist lies in what the families get for their payments.

The simplest way to make it clear is to tell the story of one family. Let's call them John and Mary D. Fense.

Have Two Sons

He is a riveter. He and Mary have two grown sons, just out of school, holding their first jobs. John's work hasn't been too steady the last 11 years, so they have had to move six times. They did keep out of debt but twice they moved because they couldn't pay rent. Once, when they lived with Mary's parents, the mortgage on the house was foreclosed. Twice they moved to get more room, and now, the sixth time, they moved into Audubon Park.

They took a house with two bedrooms, a living room with a dining ell, a bath with built-in tub and cabinet, a kitchen with sink and cabinets, a utility room and a garage. The house has oak flooring and its fitted with screens. It cost $3,150, and John's payments are $30 a month. There was no down payment.

Now here's the catch: Those payments don't give John title to the house. They give him home ownership certificates which make him part owner of the whole community. It's like buying stock in a corporation.

That $30 a month covers several different charges—the usual ones, amortization, interest, taxes, and insurance, and also charges which pay for upkeep of the whole community.

Perhaps John and Mary always will stay in that house. Then, when they have paid out the cost of the house, their monthly payments will drop to quite small ones to pay for taxes, insurance and maintenance.

But suppose, when the boys marry and leave them, they want just a one-bedroom house with no garage. They'll apply to the community office for the next such vacancy. When they move into the new place their payments will drop to $21.50. And here's the thing that really interests John: He and his wife will keep their equity just as it is. It will be like selling one house and buying another, except they don't have to worry about a loss on the sale.

As Young Bridegroom

Now suuppose John had been a young bridegroom when he moved in, and then five years later needed a bigger house to accommodate the two babies. He then could have moved from the $21.50 house to, say, a house with two bedrooms that would cost $25.75 a month. Again, he would keep his equity as is.

Keeping the equity intact is the kernel of this housing plan. But there is a second idea which John hopes will mean a big saving. Those maintenance charges, which are included in his $30-a-month payment, will be used by the whole community to keep up the value. There are seven maintenance men who will do all outside repairs free, like keeping up lawns, cleaning streets, painting the houses.

Priorities Rule Seen as Harmful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 29—While praising the national defense effort and urging America "to a man" to get back of it, Myers Y. Cooper, former Governor of Ohio and President of the National Association of Real Estate Taxpayers, told Florida realtors assembled in convention at Miami, that the application of the priorities rule without due regard for economic consequences will do the national defense program more harm than good.

"We all realize that guns and ships and planes and housing are essential to adequate defense," said Mr. Cooper. "To that extent private enterprise must make whatever sacrifices that may be necessary.

"The most conservative estimates place the number of men and women who would be thrown out of work through the priorities limits, at 2,000,000 and some estimates go as high as 4,000,000.

"We all want to lick Hitler, but nothing will give the Germans more encouragement than 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 Americans out of work and new burdens placed on our government with relief rolls.

"Less than 2 per cent of the materials used in a house are defense items. Nowhere else is there more need for modification of the recent government decree than here. It is earnestly hoped that Washington will modify the decree of the production management and priorities limits."

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

Properties For Sale, For Rent or Exchange

Alabama

ALABAMA Shore Heights Home Sites, moss covered oaks, rivulets, 20 minutes Mobile via tunnel. Robert Keeney, Fairhope, Ala.

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

California

ALAMEDA—Agnew Realty Co., Realtors, 2318 Central Ave. New and Used homes, residential estates, income properties.

ENCINO, Calif.—Distinctive early American Californian home, 6 rooms, besides large gracious entrance hall, wardrobe dressing room, pantry, 3 baths, unusual closet space; 3-car garage; gorgeously situated hilltop; 2 acres, 60 fruit trees. Priced to sell. Ph. VA 4409 for appointment. Room 1102 Haas Bldg., 219 W. 7th St., Los Angeles.

GLENDALE, 133 So. Central Ave.
R. O. COCHRAN CO., REALTORS
Property Management—Sales

HOLLYWOOD—Attractive furn. dbl. apt. Court. $35. All conveniences; near 26th Church. 634 No. Wilton Pl. GL. 0233.

INGLEWOOD—Fine Homes
HIGHLAND BUILDERS
40 new 5 and 6-room homes now being built
SEE THEM
TODAY IN CENTURY PARK
9920 Crenshaw Ph. TW 1808

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Mexico-Britain Ties Renewal Above Solving of Oil Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Renewal of Mexico's relations with Great Britain is greeted with enthusiastic approval here as marking a major step toward the strengthening of the world democratic front. The renewal was announced simultaneously by the foreign offices of the two governments after a rupture occurring in May, 1938, following the expropriation of British and United States oil properties by the Mexican Government.

Comments by politicians, businessmen and the press laud the resumed relations as a natural and logical development between two nations sharing the same ideas of human justice and liberty. Many deplore the original break as having been unnecessary and unwise. References are made by many spokesmen to the still unsolved oil expropriation problem, which the British Government has made clear will not be basically affected by the coming exchange of ministers.

The clearest statement made on the relation of the oil question to the maintenance of friendly relations comes from Federal Deputy Leopoldo Zincunegui who commented, "The fact that this understanding has been reached without taking the oil problem as the key, demonstrates that this problem has taken second place and was not the deciding factor in an affair which involves not just the interests of a private company but the most elevated conception of the interdependence between two nations."

Spokesmen for the British Government have made it clear that the renewal, while the oil question is yet in dispute, does not mean that their Government is abandoning its original position of defending the interests of its citizens abroad. They admit, however, that "the oil question is one thing. The resumption of relations is another."

The separation of the two problems is nevertheless a new step in the policy of the British Government in its relations with Mexico since the original break came as the result of the oil property expropriation. Failure to resume relations before this date is attributed to the influence of the British oil interests by diplomatic circles here. It was this identifying of the oil interests with those of the British Government which has caused the greatest criticism among Mexican officials and a large portion of the resident British colony.

Pressure for the renewal of relations came from many sources. The Confederation of Mexican Labor and the Communist Party have consistently demanded the renewal of relations with both Great Britain and the Soviet Union since the German invasion of Russia. The newspaper La Prensa carried on a three weeks' campaign urging the British renewal. Influential members of the British colony not affiliated with the oil companies worked diligently for the strengthening of their Country's bonds with Mexico.

England Fights for World

Chief credit is attributed here to Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, who, ever since coming into office, has valiantly defended the democratic cause. He attacked the totalitarian acts and ideologies, and when the occasion offered, declared Mexico's admiration and friendship for the British people. One of his most stirring comments was made recently when he declared that "a people which fights and suffers for human liberties with the heroism which England does is virtually in relations with all of the peoples of the world. What is lacking in form in Mexico's case is compensated for in our spirit of international friendship."

Press comment on the renewal emphasizes its significance with relation to the world struggle. El Universal observes, "Here is a fine step forward, a logical one giving the situation of the world divided into two camps. On one side are the aggressive powers which fight to impose universal slavery by force. On the other are peoples who defend themselves in order to preserve their own sovereignty and the right of all men to Liberty.

"It is an error to think that the war is limited to the belligerent powers. Two concepts of life are in conflict. They inflame passions for domination which will not be satisfied with military victories. They spread beyond one continent and involve all the continents. The Nazi code, with its cruel and absurd racial theories, threatens all humanity. It is impossible to be indifferent, there is no neutrality. Men are either in favor of slavery or they are against it.

"America, and this we all know, constitutes today a firm, and indestructible block against the common danger, and the renewal of diplomatic relations between Mexico and England will strengthen on the continent the unity dedicated to the defense of human liberties against oppression and barbarism."

Ryerson Resigns 'First' Affiliation

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago steel executive, resigned as a member of the national America First Committee in a letter dated Sept. 17 to Gen. Robert E Wood, Committee Chairman, it was disclosed.

Mr. Ryerson made public the letter. In it he said he had always supported the America First platform for a national policy avoiding any action that would involve the Nation in war in Europe, that he had also maintained that every possible step must be taken to develop adequate national defense and had stood for aid to England and "all other innocent sufferers in this war catastrophe. . . ." The letter continued:

"It is, however, apparent that we have been brought face to face with an emergency that may mean active participation in war at any moment. To deal successfully with such an emergency demands, above all else, unified action by all our people. . . ."

America First headquarters, confirming Mr. Ryerson's resignation, said there had been several other resignations from the National Committee recently but that the persons involved had requested there be no announcements and that their resignations were for "personal rather than policy" reasons.

Workers Party Assailed at Trial

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 29 (AP)—United States Attorney Victor E. Anderson, outlining the Government's case against 28 persons charged with seditious conspiracy in Federal Court here, assailed the Socialist Workers Party as bent on revolution, not only in this country but throughout the world.

The Government charges that all 28 defendants, arrested after a raid on the party headquarters in the Twin Cities last June, were associated with the party.

Mr. Anderson outlined the accusations after a jury of 11 men and one woman was selected yesterday to try the case. Plans called for the first Government witnesses to testify today.

The Socialist Workers Party, Mr. Anderson declared in his opening statement, was an instrument of Leon Trotsky, Communist leader, who was assassinated in Mexico City, to bring about world revolution by force.

Albert Goldman, New York, defense attorney and one of the defendants, said in his opening statement that "the Socialist Workers Party is a political movement, based on certain ideas you may not agree with, but it is not a conspiracy hatched in the darkness of night in some cellar."

Olson Asks Protest Over Nazi Killings

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 29 (AP)—A minute of silence throughout America was suggested to President Roosevelt Oct. 27 by Gov. Culbert L. Olson as a manifestation of sympathy to the French people over German executions of civilians.

The Governor, in a telegram, urged the President to issue a proclamation calling upon sympathizers with the subjugated French people to stand at attention for one minute at 10 a. m., E. S. T., next Friday.

The time coincides with the start of a five-minute period urged upon the French by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Free French forces in Africa, as an anti-German manifestation.

Croat-Italo Collaboration Likes Some 'Obstacles'

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP)—A Stefani dispatch from Zagreb today quoted Ante Pavelitch, Croat Chief of State, as saying collaboration with the Italians "is striking obstacles."

He added, the report said, that the obstacles would be removed by the will for collaboration.

Mr. Pavelitch exchanged courtesy visits with the Italian Minister on the anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church: furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 15 Norway Street

PECANS

SATISFACTION Guaranteed—or your money back. East of Rockies prices prepaid to you. Schley Pecans are the aristocrats of nuts, extra thin shells, dainty fat meats. 10 lbs. $2.98 Stewarts, slightly heavier shells but big fine nuts—good keepers. . . . . 10 lbs. $2.49 10 pounds free with orders for 100 pounds to one address. BAILEYS TOURIST HOME, Camilla, Ga.

REAL ESTATE

PALM BEACHES—Specializing in residential properties; rentals, sales. J. W. EDDY, Realtor West Palm Beach

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople: New, Exclusive, Patented, Personal Stationery "Envo-Letter" increases sales sensationally. Unusual profits. Write. Samples limited. Envoletter, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL, BOSTON, on Pinckney St., near Louisburg Sq.—Garden apt., of large living room with fireplace, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath; quiet house. Call Cap. 9059.

ORANGE, N. J.—New apts., accessible to all kinds transportation. 2 apts.: living room, bedroom, efficiency kitchen, dinette, $70.00. 4 rooms: living room, large kitchen dining room, 2 bedrooms (one knotty pine), sun room, $90.00. Penthouse apt.: living room, bedroom, efficiency kitchen, dinette, terrace, sleeping porch, $90.00. Cedar-lined closets, colonial decor., individual. 35 min. Manhattan. Convenient, charming location. 166 S. Main St. Or. 3-8664. Opp. Grace Church.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 97 St. Stephen St., S. 23—Furn. 1-rm. apt., bathroom, kitchenette, living room, hall. Nov. 15 or Dec. 15 to May. See Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500 4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; bis; bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

Local Classified

(Continued)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W COSMAN, 86 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WILL invest up to $30,000 in an established business either as a partner or sole owner. Box R-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN. BUSINESS SERVICE Wa 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

WANTED — Married couple — woman, neat cook, and handy man for general work, cleaning, etc.; near Boston. Lasell 9872.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INSTRUMENTMEN, draftsmen and rodmen needed by The Water Bureau of the Metropolitan District. 1026 Main Street, Hartford, Conn. Write for application blanks.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PROFESSIONAL office, est. 28 years in Boston, wants neat typist, about Dec. 1st; no shorthand; college, single girl preferred; 40-hr. week; not necessary to have lived in Boston; salary $18-$20 per week. Box W-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER, white; sleep in; references; assist with cooking and 4-year-old child; no laundry; $50. Phone mornings SE. 3-4574.

HOMES TO SHARE

COUPLE or single person, Christian Scientist preferred, to share my beautiful South Shore home as paying guest; every comfort; ocean view. Box P-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MONTCLAIR, N. J., 5 Waterbury Rd. — 8 rooms, 2 baths, 1 new tiled to ceiling, colored fixtures, library with Vitaglass windows, breakfast room overlooking beautiful garden; house newly decorated, brass piping, oil heat, weather stripped doors and windows, concealed radiators; easy walking distance to schools, stores, railroad and bus; neighborhood of owner-occupied homes; garage permit; asking $12,750. Phone OWNER, Mont. 2-9478.

JEWELERS

Unusual JEWELRY and SILVER WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston LIB. 1917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LAUNDRIES

GLEASON LAUNDRY CO. 7 West Park Ave., Maplewood, N. J. S. O. 2-1400 20% Discount Cash and Carry

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

To the Holders of BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY 5% REORGANIZATION MORTGAGE BONDS

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Article IV, section 2, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of November 15, 1927, from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to The First National Bank of Boston, Trustee, that the Board of Directors of said Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company have determined that in its opinion the available net earnings of the Company (as defined and after providing for certain payment as set forth in said Indenture) are sufficient to justify the payment of the semi-annual instalment of the deferred interest provided for by the deferred coupon numbered Six (6) payable the 15th day of November, 1930, the payment of which was deferred at that time, on all bonds outstanding under said Indenture, being $1.50 for each $100 of the face value of the said bonds, and that said deferred interest will be paid upon presentation to The First National Bank of Boston of deferred coupons numbered Six (6) of said bonds on or after November 15, 1941.

BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
By Myron E. Pierce
Secretary of the Board of Directors.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 164 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS private home for Christian Scientists desiring rest and study; beautiful scenery; open all year; permanent or transient; rooms with baths. Write for folder. MRS. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. F. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. 6586.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913. LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

MELROSE, MASS.—Attractive, well-designed house of 6 large rooms; automatic oil heat, elec. refrig.; lot 90 ft. front by 140 deep, garden and fruit trees; house recently papered and painted throughout; for quick sale price $6,250. Mel. 2192, or write Box P-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach; from $1.00 daily. $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BELMONT CENTER, MASS.—Large front room with alcove, running water; breakfast and dinner optional; 25 minutes to Park St. Phone Belmont 3505-J.

BOSTON—Rm. with priv. bath, stall shower; large cor. rm.; unsurpassed Fenway view; quiet, comfortable home. Tel. Ken. 2375, 58 Fenway, Apt. 10.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny corner room in apartment house, conveniently located; kitchen privileges. Tel. Trow. 6607.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Honey rooms; nice exposure; next to bath; private entrance; 1 double; 2 single. 68-12 Harron St. BO. 8-3963.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C. 65TH ST. (30 Central Park West)—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN. Widely known as well-appointed home; business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities; maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 170 WEST 73rd (3-A)—Attractive, ideally located, corner studio; private bath, innerspring beds; business people; eves.-Sundays.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—2 bright, attractive single rooms for business people; private home; oil heat; conveniently located. 4651 Locust St. Orenlid 7653.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Business people preferred; 1 or 2 rooms, heated, private lav. Tel. Lasell 6775. Call after 6 p. m. or before 9 a. m.

FURNISHED rooms, housekeeping privileges, couple or business women; attractive suburban home, convenient N. Y. C., north Jersey industrial area. Mrs. J. D. Rowe, River Edge, N. J. Phone Englewood 3-2168.

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	I	A	N	O		F	A	U	S	T
E	M	O	N	K	E	Y	S		E	
T	A		D	I		E		B	E	
E	N	D		A	N	T		C	A	T
R	T		A	N	G	E	L		S	H
	W	I	N	D		N	U	N	S	
L	E		D	R	O	O	D		O	F
A	R	M		E	A	R		T	O	R
U	P		P	S		H		N	O	
G		G	U	N	T	H	E	R		M
H	A	R	P	Y			A	N	O	D	E

6/1

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS WANTED

LADY (Christian Scientist) wishes furnished room near convenient transportation; not over $6.00 weekly; breakfast facilities. Write Box H-30, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FINANCIAL secretary desires position handling correspondence and purchasing; efficient; excellent references; advertising experience; Christian Scientist. Write Box S-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED nurse, Christian Scientist, desires position as nurse or companion; capable taking full care of case; willing to go anywhere; capable driver. Write Box D-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COOK—SPLENDID references; American-born, Protestant; $80 monthly. CATERING COOK, special dinners. TRaf. 4-9276, 235 W. 75th St., Apt. 53, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE secretary or charge small office; experienced, efficient, intelligent, mature; willing to take unlimited responsibility; best of references; will start at $25. Phone Kir. 8702 (Cambridge, Mass.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

HELEN CRAFTS STUDIO VOICE—PIANO 50 W. 56th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. Wis. 7-7969

WEARING APPAREL

USHER'S CUTAWAY COAT and vest, size 38, outgrown by owner; excellent material, in fine condition; $25 (cost $65). Phone Monument 2-8062, N. Y. City.

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-8773 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Over thirty years of experience at your service is one of many reasons why

ASLANIAN'S

maintain leadership in Quality, Value, and Service. Whether your problem be any size of Oriental Rug or any make of Broadloom Carpeting we solve it without obligation on your part.

ASLANIAN GALLERIES, Inc.
Central and Munn Avenues
Telephone ORange 3-7711

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

For the PERFECT PERMANENT WAVE have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for.
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. OR 3-9750

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR 3-1179

Charlotte Clair Slavin
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4557

ELIZABETH

ESSO Sales Ford Service
LINCOLN-ZEPHYR-MERCURY
TWIN BORO AUTO CORP.
138 Westfield Ave., Roselle Pk. Ros. 4-6100

ENGLEWOOD

—Leeds—
The New Dress Shop
41 East Palisade Avenue
Announcing
THE OPENING OF MY NEW STORE

IRVINGTON

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORBY'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY INCORPORATED
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

MAYFAIR GIFT and SWEET SHOP
Order Your Christmas Cards, *Now on Display*
183 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1674

MILLBURN

See Us About the
VICTOR RECORD GIFT OFFER
"Two for the Price of One"
RADIO SALES CORP.
"See the Marks Bros."
MILL. 6-0015 MILLBURN, N. J.
CHAT. 4-4949 CHATHAM, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

Griffiths
The Music Center of New Jersey
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL • CHICKERING • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO • HAMMOND ORGAN and SOLOVOX • RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
278 HOBART STREET, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

for YARNS
Come to the HOUSE OF WOOLCRAFT
KNITTING YARNS worthy of your . . . HANDICRAFT
THE FINEST FOR QUALITY LOWEST PRICES
MAYFAIR OSBORNE COMPANY
12 HILL ST., NEWARK, N. J.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

Our method of individual Foot Fitting assures you of Foot Comfort. Our sensible straight lasts are your assurance of lasting freedom from discomfort after walking or standing.
ELFIN'S ARCH AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy St. Phone: Market 3-5328 NEWARK, N. J.

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Sunshine Wheat Toast, 1-lb. pkg. 19c
Hershey's Chocolate Syrup, 1-lb. cans, 2 for 19c
Hershey's Cocoa . . . ½-lb. cans, 2 for 19c
Hershey's Milk Chocolate Kisses, 11-oz. pkg., 23c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

Bert McIlveen, Inc.
Flowers
659 Main Ave. Pa. 3-1414

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS FOR EVERY SEASON FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

RIDGEWOOD

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Heland-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5000

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE BAKE
Delicious Hallowe'en Cakes and Pies
Coffee Cakes, Pastries, Pies, and Desserts
Special Attention Given to Party and Wedding Orders
SIEVER'S BAKERY
C. Wirth, Proprietor
117 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-4180

ESSO ELM STREET ESSO STATION
VERIFIED ESSO LUBRICATION
Washing, Simonizing, Tires, Batteries
Parking
WEstfield 2-1134 138 ELM STREET
DOUGLAS M. CONNOR, Prop.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Allentown, Penn'a
Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-3
Coupon

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hetherhold & Metzger Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE—ERIE, PENN.
50 Personalized Christmas Cards for $1.00. Order at Stationery Section.

HARRISBURG

The Store of Gifts
Watches, Diamonds, Silverware
Pottery, Glassware, Chromeware
General Electric Appliances
The Ideal Jewelry Store
Rhoda C. Roberts, Proprietress
29-31 North Front St., Steelton, Pa.
"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232
"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"

Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Haverford

FUR TRIMMED
Coats
Ensembles
Suits
Prices 29.95 up
GLADYS PAINE CORTRIGHT
HAVERFORD, PA.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

THE CEDAR CHEST
Top Coat Time
418 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

PHILADELPHIA

10% Discount on $1.00 Purchases of Christmas Cards and Wrappings 'til October 31st
GIFT NOOK
209 South 15th Street
Open evenings *Gifts of Distinction*

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
A NOBLE WORK LIVES ON
With the passing of Mr. Fred J. Cooper, his business will be continued by Mrs. Cooper, assisted by the same capable personnel and master craftsmen.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
Philadelphia residents may call for our Free Catalog.
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia MIC. 3124

HB Open Tuesday and Friday Eves.
HORTENSE BURNS
Gowns • Ensembles
4705 PINE STREET
Prices starting at $10.95
ALLegheny 8245

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

SAYLOR'S
Celebrating Their 75th Anniversary During October
Special Prices in All Departments
Free Gifts and Souvenirs
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253
5 reasons why it pays to buy at
POMEROY'S
• Good quality • Better values
• Good service • Low prices
• Largest assortments

SCRANTON

Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
140 Washington Ave. Tel. 5263
MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs

Give BOOKS
Toys, Games, Cards, Wrappings
Community Book Shop
Cor. Spruce and Adams Tel. 2-0187

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
Authorized BUICK *Dealers*
"BETTER BUY BUICK"
"Eveready Prestone"
Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

SWARTHMORE

RUMSEY'S CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
ESSO
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

UPPER DARBY

Largest Exclusive FURNITURE STORE in DELAWARE COUNTY with Furniture of DISTINCTION
SARKEES
INTERIOR DECORATOR
Manufacturer of Fine FURNITURE
7048 GARRETT ROAD
Free Parking. Blvd. 4669

Delaware County's Largest Furrier
JORDEN'S
Label Means Quality—Confidence in FURS
68 S. 69th, Upper Darby, Pa.
BOULEVARD 8200 OPEN EVES

VOGEL'S *flowers*
When it is "A Matter of Quality"
Blvd. 45 W. Garret Road

UPPER DARBY East Lansdowne

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Jim Snively Sunoco Service
Baltimore and Hirst Avenues Mad. 9794

UPPER DARBY—Manoa

DRESSMAKING
Expert Remodelling and Alterations
RUTH E. KISSINGER
10 Columbus Ave. Phone
Manoa, Pa. Hilltop 6481

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
Churchill 0800 907 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Allegory—*Al'-e-go'-ri* (*a* short, *e* quick-long as in event, *o* long, *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, *al'-e-ger-i* (*a* and *i* short, first *e* quick-long, second as in maker), with no secondary accent.

The rhetoricians of old rejoiced to receive this word into their vocabulary. As a device of writing and speech, allegories must have been in use long before this professional name for them was invented. An allegory describes one object under the guise of another. Different from a fable, which makes its point briefly, an allegory develops its story at length.

Assumption — *A-sump'-shun* (*a* clipped-short as in account, first *u* short, second clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, the sound of *p* in the second syllable may be omitted.

"Taking something to oneself," often in an arrogant way; or, "presuming something to be a fact," without certain proof. Latin has the word *assumptio*, used by grammarians and rhetoricians. The word, as found in languages of Latin relationship, has special ecclesiastical applications.

Coexistent — *Ko'-eg-zis'-tent* (*o* long, first *e* short, *i* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). A *gz* sound for the *x* is called for, and with support of rule.

Co-, a much-employed prefix in the vocabulary of today, implies two groups, objects, or conditions that unite on terms of more or less equality. It is hyphenated, or not, to the main word, according, often, to whether it carries the chief or a subordinate force.

Discern—*Di-zurn'* (*i* short, *u* as in urn); by Webster's second choice, the second syllable may begin with an *s* sound instead of *z*.

Means "to make clear to oneself," either by sight or by thought. The Latin *discernere*, "to separate," "distinguish," is the ancestral word.

Ephemeral—*E-fem'-er-al* (first *e* clipped-short as in silent, second short, third as in maker, *a* clipped-short as in account).

An adjective, "that which lasts but a day," started in use by the Greeks; not taken up by the unsentimental Romans. Transformed into an English word by use of the Latin-derived termination *al*, it keeps its classic meaning.

Incongruity — *In'-kong-groo'-i-ti* (first *i* short, *o* short, *oo* as in moon, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, third short).

Means "unsuitableness," inferring a comparison of one thing with another. Latin has the verb *congruere*, "to agree." Medieval Latin seems to have coined *congruitas* as an abstract noun, and English easily prefixes the negative *in-* and gets its word. In pronunciation, the *n* is united with the *g* to give the sound of the *ng* in *song*. That done, the *g* is again made use of to start the third syllable, with its usual hard sound.

Inversion—*In-vur'-shun* (*i* short, first *u* as in urn, second clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, the final syllable may begin with the sound of *zh* instead of *sh*. In spite of Webster's preference, there will be many partisans for the second choice. All that can be said is that the dictionary makers entertain the view that *sh* has a wider acceptance among speakers than *zh*.

Israel (Isa. 43:15) — *Iz'-ra-el* (*i* short, *a* quick-long as in chaotic, *e* short). Or, by Webster's second choice, *Iz'-ri-el* (both *i*'s short, *e* clipped-short as in silent). In the pronunciation of this word, common practice is safer to go by than the mere look of a transliterated Hebrew word, there can be little doubt.

Substantial — *Sub-stan'-shal* (*u* clipped-short as in circus, first *a* short, second clipped-short as in account).

Late Latin has the adjective *substantialis*, which both French and English take over, each adapting it to its own practices of spelling. The word has broader connotations in modern speech than it bore in the language of origin. That is "substantial" which genuinely contains the qualities and elements which it purports and professes to have.

Subtil (Gen. 3:1)—Variant spelling of "subtle." *Sub'-til* (both vowels short). Or, by Webster's second choice, *sut'-l* (short *u*).

A long-standing conflict is on record between those who favor pronouncing this word as it looks and those who want the *b* sound suppressed and the value of *i* made little of. No important issue whatever seems involved; nevertheless, Webster's first choice advises plain utterance of both the disputed letters—speaking for the spelling "subtil" (or "subtile") only, as found in the Authorized text of Genesis, and not for the spelling "subtle," of modern use.

Tenacity—*Te-nas'-i-ti* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

Ciceronian Latin has *tenacitas* (from stem of verb *tenere*, "to hold"). The classic meaning for the noun, of "holding fast," descends to the English word.

Transgressed (Isa. 43:27)—*Trans-grest'* (both vowels short). A soft sound for the *s* in *trans-* is called for, though a hard sound may invite.

The Hebrew verb which this word represents implies the meaning of "rebel." In place of the Authorized reading of the passage in Isaiah, "thy teachers have transgressed against me," An American Translation has "your prophets rebelled against me."

Rail Shipments

Approximately 125,000,000 separate shipments are handled annually by the railroads.

A Verse for Today . . .

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!—Isa. 52:7.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Ice Cubes Have a Hump in the Center of Their Top Surface?

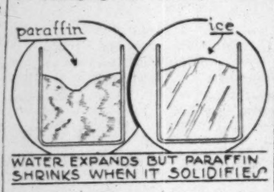
Most housewives have noted that when they remove a tray of ice cubes from the refrigerator each cube will have a bump or rounded hump in the center, very like the start of a blunt upside-down icicle. The hump looks as though a few drops of water had fallen on the frozen cubes and the drops, in turn, had frozen. Actually, however, the hump came from below, not from above.

The reason for the hump is that water undergoes what is known as anomalous expansion. Liquid water expands not only when its temperature is raised above 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit, but also when its temperature is lowered beyond that point. Water does not turn to ice until the temperature drops to 32° F., and it expands with the fall in temperature from 39.2° to the freezing point, the ice itself being about 1.1 times the volume of the water from which it was formed.

In the metal tray of the refrigerator, the water freezes first next the sides and bottom of the compartments, because the metal is a better conductor of cold than is the air. As the water in the center of each compartment drops nearer and nearer the freezing point it expands, tends to take up more room. And when the central core finally freezes, taking up about one eleventh more room than the water from which it was made, it has to bulge somewhere. Since it cannot make room for itself by pressing out to the sides or bottom, it heaves upward, forming a bump on top of the cube.

Not all substances expand on cooling. Most metals, except bismuth and antimony, contract on changing from the molten to the solid state. That is why antimony is added to the lead in type metal, because unalloyed lead would contract on cooling, shrinking away from the sides of the mold, and sharp type castings could not be made.

Paraffin, too, decreases in bulk on changing from a liquid to a



solid state, which accounts for the concave top surface noticeable when a thick layer of paraffin is poured on top of a jar to seal out the air.

W. P. Keasbey

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from Albert E. Rodd, Boston

Readers are invited to submit captions for this photograph, and on Wednesday, Nov. 12, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor is sufficient.

The Amusing Things We Say

A Fiasco

The word itself is Italian for bottle or flask. In making beautiful old Venetian glass, it was customary for the glass blowers to turn their article into an ordinary flask or fiasco when a flaw was discovered in the bulb. For this reason the Italians brand any failure a "fiasco." The term has even found its way into their theaters and it is not uncommon to hear an audience shout, "Ola, ola fiasco" even if the singer has made just one false note.

He Is His Own Worst Enemy

This phrase is attributed to Anacharsis, the Scythian, who is sometimes enumerated among the seven sages of Greece. When Anacharsis was once asked what animal he esteemed most hostile to man, he is said to have replied that he thought every man his own worst enemy.

Brevities

Punch ©: In view of the impending shortage it is whispered, by the way, that neutral observers are to be rationed in the autumn.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The pioneer had to paddle his own canoe. The modern man buys a motor on the installment plan.

Detroit News: In times past, the mountaineers of the Urals wore shoes with soles of iron an inch thick. Then they emigrated, and settled here, in upstairs apartments.

Daily Quotation

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.—John Keats.

In Lighter Vein

To the Chief:

If we do not hurry
I'm really afraid
We'll have in the flurry
All war short of aid.

The Difference

"So your son is in college? How is he making it?"

"He isn't making it. I'm making it and he's spending it."—Pathfinder.

Pinned Him Down

The Italian composer Rossini was incredibly lazy, and his managers had to prod him constantly to get results. On one occasion, one of his operas was scheduled to be played at La Scala. On the morning of the opening performance, however, not a note of the overture had been written. The manager of the opera house became frantic. He pleaded with the composer to complete the score. But Rossini was impervious to all of his pleas. At home, serene and undisturbed, he remained in bed.

Finally the manager decided to take matters into his own hands. With the help of a few husky stagehands, he kidnaped the composer and dragged him to the opera house. There he imprisoned him in the upper loft of the theater, set guards over him, and refused to release him until the overture was completed. Thus aroused, Rossini went to work. As each sheet was finished, his captors took it from him and threw it out of the window to the copyists waiting below.—Chicago Daily News.

Where Would You Find—

1. The country where delft ware originated?
2. A keddah?
3. The island conquered by Major General Miles during the Spanish American War?
4. Lake Brienz?
5. The hire-purchase system?
6. Theater Square?
7. Alessandria?
8. The baseball team which finished second in the American League race of 1941?
9. Fort Story?
10. The city known as Alaska's "Heart of Gold"?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Saving the Sea Gulls

London

It is not generally known that England, beginning with the second month of submarine warfare, inaugurated a humane branch of coastal patrol that is weekly saving hundreds of sea gulls from drowning.

Whenever a depth bomb exploded in the waters around the island many fish were blown to the surface, consequently large flocks of gulls would drop to the water for a feast.

The oil film left by a destroyed submarine served as a trap for the birds, for the oil penetrated their protective feathers, making it impossible for the gulls to rise from the water.

Gull rescue stations were established by the Government. Now, whenever the Coast Patrol reports the sinking of a submarine, small boats are sent out, the oil-soaked gulls are rescued, and later go through a cleaning process that rids them of the oil.

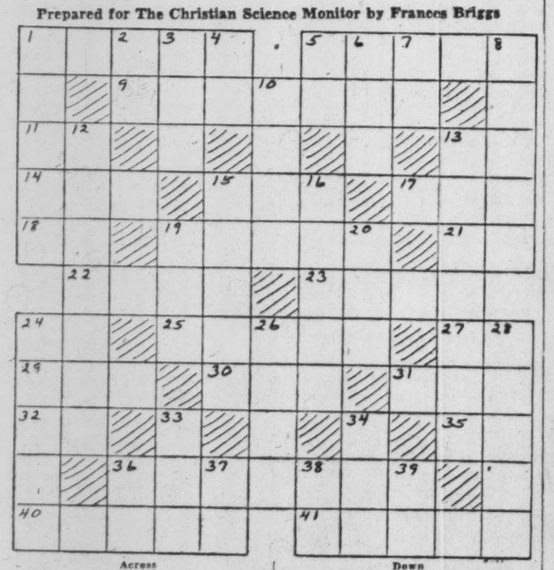
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. This colored, glazed earthenware was made first in Delft, Holland, about 1310.
2. A trap, used in India, to catch wild elephants.
3. Puerto Rico: ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.
4. Bern Canton, Switzerland.
5. The British term for buying on the installment plan.
6. Moscow
7. A province in northern Italy; also its capital, a strongly fortified manufacturing city.
8. The Boston Red Sox assured themselves of second place by defeating the Yankees 4 to 1, on Sept. 21.
9. A U. S. Army fort 18 miles from Norfolk, Virginia.
10. Fairbanks.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Muzio Clementi played what instrument?
5—What is Gounod's most popular opera?
9—What animals feed on fruit of the baobab tree?
11—Symbol for tantalum is what?
12—Become.
14—An object or purpose.
15—What insect is famed for its industry and for complicated organization of its social life?
17—What animal shares its name with a bird and a fish?
18—Right (abbr.).
19—Jacob wrestled with whom?
21—Hush!
22—Anne Morrow Lindbergh wrote "Listen! the —."
23—Who are certain characters in opera "Thais"?
24—French article.
25—Who is a character in Dickens's unfinished novel?
27—Concerning.
29—Side piece of a chair is what?
30—Organ of hearing.
31—High, craggy hill is what?
32—Aloft.
33—Not any.
36—Who is author of "Inside Asia"?
40—What is a large, crested, tropical American eagle?
41—What is opposite of "cathode"?

Down

1—Who was the hermit of Amiens?
2—Exist.
3—Bend downward.
4—Forward.
5—What is symbol for iron?
6—What is an expression of assent?
7—You and me.
8—Dentifrice is used to clean what?
10—In checkers, what is a piece which may be moved in any direction?
12—Van Dyck, Flemish painter, was born where?
13—What is a deep-toned orchestral instrument of wood-wind group?
15—What is first name of orchestra leader wed to Lily Pons?
16—What voice would sing title role in "Lohengrin"?
18—Conjunction.
20—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
24—Gracie Fields causes theater patrons to do what?
26—What is a kiln for drying hops or malt?
28—Who is hero of a Wharton novel?
33—Young seal is what?
34—Female of domestic fowl.
36—Gram (abbr.).
37—Where is Sleepy Hollow (abbr.)?
38—Exclamation.
39—What is an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

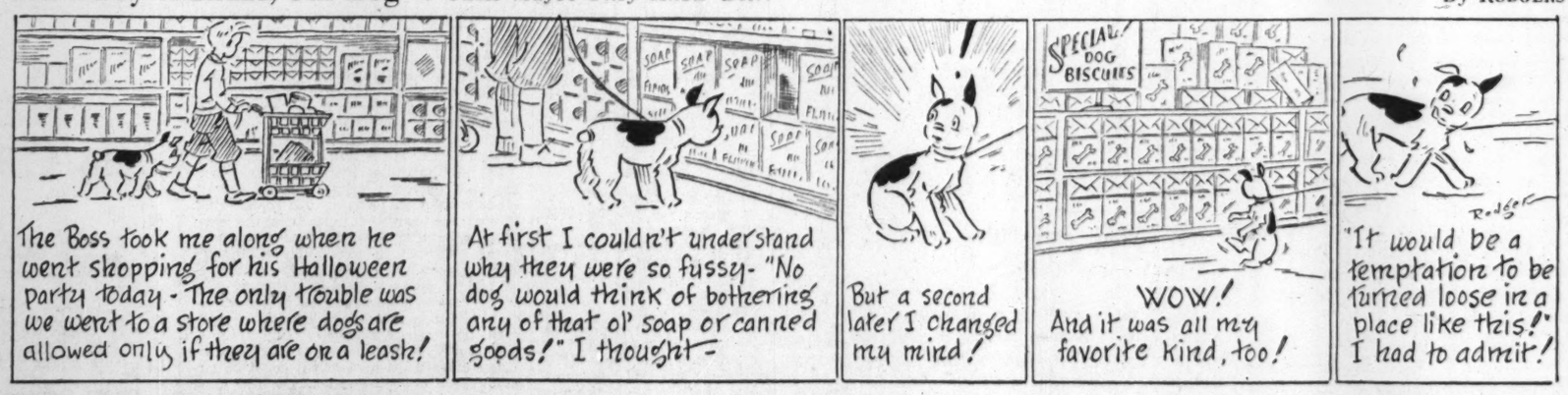
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*False Face for Halloween*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess Maybe They Know Best!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Non-Collaboration*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Anti-Strike Legislation

Congress as well as the President evidently is going to have a hand in the solution of the industrial crisis which has been precipitated in the United States by the coal mine strike affecting the steel industry. The situation exemplifies and brings to a head issues of public policy which have been taking form for months if not several years.

Immediately, the problem is to get the steel company coal mines into operation again. The Chief Executive already has legal authority to take these over and operate them as he has done with the North American Aviation plant or the shipyard at Kearny, New Jersey, assuring those who want to work an opportunity to work.

The House of Representatives has before it the Vinson Bill, which received considerable attention a few months ago and which would prescribe a compulsory cooling-off period before a strike legally could be called. A counterpart to this provision, probably following more closely the lines of the Railway Labor Act, is in preparation in the Senate.

This plan would guarantee an opportunity for negotiation, mediation, and if necessary, investigation before a shutdown. Action on it would come late for the present case and might have only an indirect influence, since the union already has flouted the Defense Mediation Board and seems determined to press for a closed shop.

The next question is whether this pressure may cause Congress to react in the direction of taking away legal recognition for the closed shop which is given in one clause of the Wagner Act or of outlawing demands for that compulsory form of unionism in defense industries where it does not now exist. Either of these steps would be a setback to organized labor.

If strikes for the purpose of gaining a closed shop were declared illegal, the question still would arise of how to suppress them. One Senator proposes a penal statute to fine or imprison anyone instigating a stoppage of defense production. But it is not desirable to invoke criminal law to accomplish what can be done by civil process.

For a long time it has been urged that the Wagner Act should be amended to impose the same restraints against the use of force, coercion, and intimidation by labor unions as against their use by employers. To do this would at least remove an inferred Government sanction for many of the practices, such as mass picketing, by which labor minorities occasionally push extravagant demands. A logical penalty for violation of the Wagner Act by strikers would be temporary suspension of the benefits of the act as to the offending union.

Most of these proposals fall in the category of long-range rather than immediate remedies. It is likely, however, that the President has already sufficient powers to deal with the present situation. The best effect of the crisis legislatively may be to spur Congress to make a careful examination of the labor laws of the Federal Government and their effect in holding the balance between employee and employer. Such an examination would disclose several places for action.

Poor Defense

The most honored maxim of criminal law is the defense lawyer's rule: When you haven't any case, attack the prosecuting attorney. Berlin's barrage of epithets in response to President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech is no real defense against the indictment he leveled at Naziism.

Mr. Roosevelt made an acute observation when he said the Berlin expletives read better in German than English. They are for home consumption. But they cannot hide from the German people the fact that Nazi outlawry has brought the United States into active "shooting" resistance in one sphere, the sea.

Dr. Goebbels has been trying either to make it appear that there is no such conflict or to picture the United States as "picking on" the U-boats. Berlin says now that the President is lying about Nazi plans for reshuffling Western Hemisphere nations. A few days ago Berlin was saying that Mr. Roosevelt had invented the attack on the Kearny. So far as we have noticed it has made no comment on the American casualty list. Berlin has not yet said "the Kearny viciously rammed our torpedo."

A Quiet Election

Although the red fire may yet burn, Boston's mayoralty campaign of 1941 seems likely to go down in municipal history as the least exciting in many years. Boston's politics have not been noted for their quietness and some citizens may welcome the change.

But it is to be regretted that in a city where fiscal affairs are not healthy, where the tax rate competes for highest place in the Nation, where per capita governmental costs are the greatest, where so much needs to be done to improve economic conditions—that public interest should run so low.

Largely, this lack of interest can be attributed to the candidates themselves. There is in Boston no La Guardia promising to slay the dragons of inefficiency and worse.

Boston's candidates, for the most part, lack appeal. Of Former Mayor Nichols not much can be said; of Former Mayor Curley not much need be said. Both must stand on their records. School Committeeman Lee, the one new figure in this year's mayoralty race, is known chiefly for his zeal in the humanitarian and social fields. What the city acutely needs is positive, steady tightening up in the administrative and financial fields.

So, from this distance, it appears that Mayor Tobin will win re-election partly by default, partly because his own record is relatively good. He has shown recognition of the gravity of the problems besetting the city, even if the steps taken to solve them have not been bold.

If Britain Strikes

While Britons by the ten thousand, as in Trafalgar Square, demand invasion of the Continent, their leaders seem to be planning to strike at the Axis in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, has explained to his impatient countrymen that the war must be thought of as a long-term effort. A long-term view of the war must include preparations to defend Empire life-lines against attack.

It is assumed that if the Nazis can make a drive on the Caucasus, British soldiers will be found side by side with the Russians, helping to hold this line. But meanwhile signs are already reported of British preparations to take the initiative in a really big way in Cyrenaica, thus to smash the Axis forces and drive them out of Africa.

If this is the British intention, it should materialize soon. The British cannot afford to wait until that time when the Nazis may be able to withdraw troops from Russia for a new fight in Africa. By striking immediately, British forces may find the Axis at its weakest in Africa, dispose of its threat on that continent and free British troops for use elsewhere.

The need for the Allies to seize the initiative at some point is as great as ever. The elements of surprise and of thorough preparation favor the side that can choose its battlefield. Hitler's involvement in Russia spells a diversion of Nazi efforts that will almost certainly not be equalled again. The popular demand in Britain for an invasion of the Continent is prompted by a growing awareness of these lessons of war.

But in what theater of war the lessons should be applied depends on the conception of strategy on which the entire war effort is based. It is possible the British people's demand for action will be satisfied in the near future, though perhaps not where they, or the enemy, would think it most likely.

Medals and Titles

Reports that Hitler has been distributing more medals among his military chiefs inspires a New York Times writer to comment on the variety of military titles to be found among the Germans. He remarks on their plain Generals, Colonel-Generals, Field Marshals and General Field Marshals.

Doubtless this is a foible. It happens to be pre-Nazi, however, and quite possibly is common among all races. Among the Danes—who still manage to preserve some of their sense of humor even under Nazi occupation—the weakness of titles was long ago lampooned.

Do you remember the figure, carved on a clothes-press door, whom Hans Christian Andersen's wit elevated to the post of Billygoat-legs-Lieutenant-and-Major-General-War-Commander-Sergeant? To the Billygoat-legs-Lieutenant-and-Major-General-War-Commander-Sergeant the title may have seemed important—at the time.

The Bookshelf

Guide to the Hoosier State

If one were to set out to explore Indiana, as the Lynds appraised the town of Muncie under the pseudonym of Middletown, one could ask no better guide than INDIANA: A GUIDE TO THE HOOSIER STATE, compiled by the workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Indiana (New York: Oxford University Press. $2.75). It is a good guidebook, but it is more than that. It gives an excellent account of the Hoosier State's intangibles. It sets forth the atmosphere as well as the outlines of the State.

Good pictures minister to this end. To look at the photograph of the Wabash is to see a gracious stream on whose banks settled the early French Creoles, wise in "little ways of being gay." To look at the photograph of Greasy Creek, Brown County, is to notice the Southern Appalachian look of the landscape, a landscape which has helped the early emigrants who crossed the river from Kentucky to retain their accent and ways.

Here people still sing the play-party songs, "Skip to My Lou" and "Weevily Wheat." Here fingers still race as tongues wag, stitching scraps of motley rags into quilts whose elaborate patterns have the frontier names Prairie Rose, Log Cabin, Lone Star, Irish Chain. Here folk still wean their babies, plant their seeds, and cure their meat by zodiacal signs. Here people still think, talk, and act Southern.

This guide tells one not only the altitude, population, and exact location of a town, but also the kind of thing one wants to know about the towns he visits. We know now why Tell City is called Tell City: it was settled by Swiss who named it after their famous legendary bowman. We know now that Rising Sun was named for the beautiful sunrises to be seen from there above the village of Rabbit Hash, across the Ohio. One learns that the Swiss Inn in Vevay (Main and Ferry Streets) "has been operated uninterruptedly as a hostelry since 1823."

The sections on the State's history, folklore, literature, music, theater, education are all written with genuine concern for accuracy and good style. The article on the literature of Indiana, for instance, is critical as well as descriptive. It declares that the addiction of Hoosier authors to sentimental fiction has left all of Indiana today "a virgin soil for literary interpretation."

In short, this is a very interesting and readable book about one of the more representatively national of our States. It has been compiled and composed by men and women sensitive to the spirit as well as the facts of place. H. R.

Our Readers Say—

"Keeping the Home Lights Burning"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we enter this war will we be strong enough after emerging from the holocaust to cope with our own problems? To ignore these problems is sheer folly and to put them off until we have dealt with the European gangsters, while temporizing with bureaucratic government at home, is worse.

After eight years of spending prodigal sums for government projects and relief agencies, we have been able at last to solve only partially the unemployment problem through spending in preparation for war, and fearing that even this will not suffice, our political leaders are preparing to plunge the country into a conflict that has sprung from the dragon's teeth sown in the last war.

Millions of people now enslaved by the totalitarian leaders of Europe are slowly turning in their wrath and if they cherish freedom as fervently as did the patriots of Concord and Valley Forge and the saviors of the American Union at Gettysburg, then there will be no need for our boys to die on their soil.

With our marvelous American industry and ingenuity let us not be craven with fear lest the totalitarian military leaders schooled only in war, beat us in trade. We can produce goods that all the world needs.

Let us give new life in this country to what we are striving to see survive in the democratic countries of Europe. Give of our abundant resources to spur on the struggling people across the Atlantic and Pacific, never asking aught in return but their respect. Let us not squander our manhood on foreign battlefields. Let us man our ramparts at home. Then we will serve as a beacon light for the oppressed everywhere and a warning to Hitler and his confederates. This light will be dimmed or extinguished if we go knight erranting and neglect to fill our lamps of democracy at home.

The struggling people of Europe will one day rise up and bless us for keeping the home lights burning. ERNEST F. FISHER

Passaic, N. J.

Capital of Alberta

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is rich—a man from Toronto in a letter to the editor correcting one of your A. P. dispatches and then making an error himself. There's some excuse for an A. P. editor not knowing the capital of Alberta, but a person from Toronto should—even though it has often been said a person from Toronto's idea of Canada is a circle with a 100-mile radius with the center at Toronto.

The capital of Alberta when I left Western Canada three years ago was Edmonton, and unless Premier Aberhart has been up to more monkey business (along with his Social Credit ideas), I think the capital is still there. S. F. CONROD

Newton, Mass.

Toys for British Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

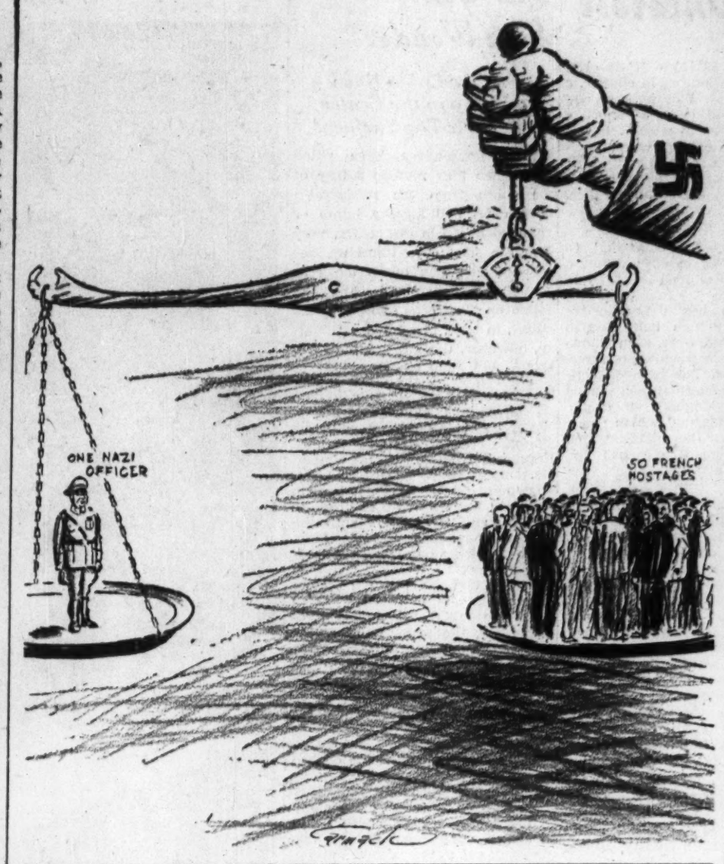
There are thousands of little tots in Britain, many of them orphaned by air raids, whose only chance of receiving Christmas gifts depends on the generosity of noble hearts outside that war-torn country, where sweets are drastically restricted by rationing and where toys and other things dear to a child's heart are practically unobtainable.

The small sum of one dollar will provide a Christmas package of sweets and toys and other suitable articles, which will be packaged and shipped by the British War Relief Society on a ship sailing November 1.

(Mrs.) HAZEL H. BERRY

Arlington, Mass.

Balance—Nazi Style



"There Can Be No Withdrawing—Ever"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The real problem before the democracies today is not merely to win the war but to win it in such a way that there can be established an enduring world peace along the lines of the so-called Atlantic Charter. The sixth point states, "Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

I submit that such a conclusion cannot begin to be reached until the United States is standing shoulder to shoulder with, not back of, Great Britain and the other brave peoples now engaged in combat with the biggest personification of evil this world has known for generations. True, we are already doing things which we hope will enable the British Empire, Russia, Free France and others to win the war for us or, failing that, which will allow us time to perfect the defenses for American soil. However, these half-way measures do not meet the needs of this critical period; we must go "all out" to insure the right kind of victory.

* * *

Three steps are immediately necessary: First, this country must make a formal declaration of war on Germany for a fight to the finish. What a lift this will be to those desperate nations now being policed by the Gestapo! How hugely it will raise the spirit of those free countries now battling the aggressors! It will cause those who are wavering—for instance, Weygand's colonies, Turkey and Spain—to think carefully before they allow the Nazis to map out their course for them. It will take the rest of the heart out of Italy, it will completely checkmate any further moves by Japan.

As far as this country is concerned, by making the issue crystal clear, this hurling of the gage at Hitler's feet will unite our Nation in an inexorable purpose. We will end these costly strikes and will speed production. We will then stop this bickering about how much of an Army we should raise and where the men are going, for they will go in force wherever they have to go to win. Further discussion about the Neutrality Act will cease, for it will be repealed automatically. Furthermore, how can we protect our rights by sitting in on a peace conference at the end of the conflict unless we have been formally in the war? Do we want Russia to have a greater voice than ourselves when the time comes to write the rules for the future? Or would we prefer to risk waiting until the war is practically won for us and then enter in the Italian manner?

Second, the United States and Great Britain must conclude a formal alliance, a treaty binding on both, pledging full co-operation to win the war and to enforce the eight peace aims of the Atlantic Charter for a long period of years to come. The Churchill-Roosevelt declaration, which speaks mainly of beliefs, hopes and desires, clarifies in a general way the postwar aims of both countries but it constitutes no definite commitment for either. A change of régime here or there could make it null and void. There are many other ways in which it could be circumvented or soft-pedaled. On the other hand, a binding treaty or contract between two honorable nations will almost certainly be adhered to permanently, despite the political changes which time brings.

* * *

A nucleus formed now by such a pact will serve as the center around which all nations desiring lasting freedom can rally, perhaps in a United Free States of the World. To hearten these nations so that they continue capable of a stout and possibly a long resistance, they must at least have this much evidence of tangible plans for their return to safety and happiness after the war.

Third, as soon as war is declared, or sooner, a campaign must be begun to educate our people, one and all, to the conviction that we are in the middle of this world-situation for keeps. There can be no withdrawing—ever. We tried the withdrawing method in 1919, after a great and costly military and moral victory had been decisively won, but while the peace was as yet in swaddling clothes. As the immortal Wilson predicted, the result has been that the whole agonizing process must now be repeated. This time we will know better than to run out on our associates when the crisis is past. Our persuasive President, our public men, our leading citizens, our press must make Americans see the significance of the fact that we go on living in a smaller and smaller world. We must be made to realize we can never again get far away from the other fellow and therefore must travel along with him, shoulder to shoulder, eternally vigilant to protect his interests as well as our own.

New York KENNETH S. VALENTINE

From Occupied France

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Because I have been a subscriber and reader of The Christian Science Monitor for many years and always enjoy reading the letters from French people which you publish, I send you this letter from a friend in Occupied France. I did the translation. This is the first letter received from her in thirteen months. P. J.

New York

Dear Friend:

Excuse me for the delay in not answering your letter. We have to wait for an occasion to send it and it came today.

Don't worry about us. We live in hope. To be sure, we suffer from restrictions, especially the bread, but some other cities are more unfortunate than ours and you know that God who feeds the little birds will not overlook our pasture. We live with our eyes and hearts towards Sam [Uncle Sam] and John [John Bull] and our de Gaulle.

The world will owe much to President Roosevelt. I heard his speech (in June) and appreciated his firmness as others did also, and they [the Nazis] are afraid.

Last winter we heard Boston almost every night. Oh! what a familiar voice, but at this time the waves don't come in, or they are weak. I also heard a Christian Science lecture.

I hope it won't be too long before you come to get inspiration from Parisian creations—when they will find their originality in freedom again. Our hosts [the Germans] have been in small numbers here for a long time and we breathe better. Something is coming from the Russian side. What will it be? Affectionately,

YVONNE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

The Butler Junction Front

By Neil B. Reynolds

Butler Junction—population 5,344—is 1,200 miles from salt water, thirty miles from the nearest airport, and the closest approach to military uniforms in town are worn by its four policemen and the fire chief. Its founder, Capt. George Butler, was a Civil War veteran; it sent two men to the Spanish-American war, twenty-five to World War I. So far, ten boys have enlisted and a baker's dozen have been drafted. It's just an average town, county seat of an average county, in the middle of an average State.

But when the history of World War II is written, the historians will be overlooking something if they don't give at least a page to Butler Junction.

For they're fighting a battle right now in Butler Junction. Down in the old Brass Foundry, for instance. And over in the Sash and Blind Works. And in the big brick building by the tracks that the old Captain built himself, and that stood vacant so long that it's known as Butler's Folly.

You can hear the sounds of that battle when you wake up in the night. They cut across the familiar rush of water in Butler's Creek; they vie with the sound of a whistle of No. 7 pulling in, and with the clashing of the cans in Frederick's Dairy. For the battle goes on all round the clock. And the men who are waging the Battle of Butler's Junction, most of them, are as serious about the job they are doing as though bombs had already fallen in Court House Square.

* * *

At the Foundry they are making rivets now. Rivets of aluminum. And the men who run the machines know that aluminum is hard to get; so they're as careful to avoid wasting it as a frontiersman used to be with his last pinch of powder. And these rivets from Butler Junction, where there isn't even an airport, will soon be flying seven miles high in American fighting planes.

The woodworking machinery at the Sash and Blind Works is piling up the chips and sawdust again. It's building doors now. They're shouting for some of those doors at an army camp in the next State; and they're also shouting for them for a big defense housing project. So the men of Butler's Junction keep their saws and planers singing their shrill song all night long—running a race with the winter that's creeping up with the yellowing birches on Reservoir Hill.

And it's the same story, with variations, at the Folly. There are more young folks here, more girls—making little coils of wire, little packages of metal foil and waxed paper, little strips of paper coated with graphite and sealed in tiny cartridges of red and blue and yellow. Parts for radio sets, parts that will be joined with other parts from a dozen other factories big and little. Parts for radios that will never entertain the young folks of Butler Junction, for they are destined for mobile units of the Signal Corps, the Navy, and the various flying units.

These are the reasons that Butler Junction is a battlefield today—a battlefield that looks so much as usual that you might be fooled by the quiet streets that merge so gradually into the fields beyond. No bugle calls except the Foundry whistle; no drum beats except the steady thump of machines.

* * *

Butler Junction, although it wouldn't recognize the term as applying to itself, is mobilized. It is probably making more money than it ever has before, but it also has an uneasy feeling it's going to pay more taxes.

A few people sense what's going on. It was Matt Havens, editor of the Weekly Enterprise, who coined the phrase "The Butler Junction Front," and whose editorials every Thursday pound away on the theme that any man working on defense production is helping as much as any soldier to defend the homes of Butler County. In a notebook in the upper right-hand cubby of his old roll-top desk are the notes that some day, when it's all over and he gets time, will make the book entitled "The Battlefield of Butler Junction." And the idea of the war memorial, with the names of the men from the various shops on it in bronze—that came from Matt, too.

Still, Butler Junction people are too busy right now to be thinking much about memorials. In fact, they're talking about moving the World War memorial out of the square where the horse trough used to stand. That space is needed badly to take care of the added cars that park every day and every night around the Sash Works.

Matt Havens would say, and he's probably right, that this is just another stage in the military tactics of the Battle of Butler Junction—a battle that is being fought in every city, village, and hamlet where America's defense production program is beginning to move.

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